HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 189— BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 11 1927 ONE ANNA

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P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
13 Aug.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,820
27 „	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ...	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ -		10,802
8 „	RANPURA		16,585
15 „	NALDERA x		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@..		10 602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 „	NARKUNDA,		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA -	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,945
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA -		16 601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,083
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,549
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,202
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 „	CHINA‡		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA -	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Dates about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DUMALA -	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jany.	DUMALA ..	8,441
16th Feby.	MANORA -	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DUMALA -	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Aug.	ALIPORE	China and Japan (Cargo only)
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China and Japan
27th „	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
12th „	VIPA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
7th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.
7th Aug.	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accomodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through Passengers at Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 Aug.	12 Aug.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 „	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6560	4 Sept.	17 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 „	1 Oct.
Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 „	12 „

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	13th Aug	24th Aug,
Honolulu Maru..	24th „	3rd Sept.
Celebes Maru ..	10th Sept.	20th „
Borneo Maru ..	24th „	8th Oct
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	26th „

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22150. Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"

Box No. 353

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hamam Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pil's—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparation write to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

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Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India. Ltd.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

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1 Year ..	Rs.20	Rs. 25
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Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

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ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make,

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
Agents :—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,132
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 + Rs. 1,500 = Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

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Bombay Branch,
40-42 Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

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136-497, Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.
Te. No. 22932.

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INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded—as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lisa Street Mazagon, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

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THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

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AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED SANSKRIT TEACHER for IV to VII. Apply immediately stating salary, experience and qualification (atleast Matriculation) to MANAGER, Piperdiwala High School-Rander.
A 29119

WANTED—2 TIME KEEPERS, one GENERAL CLERK for Railway department. Apply sharp with two annas stamp. Box No. 2014, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R386

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FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 7/10 for 9lbs. of fruit A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

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KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2|4 each or 3 for Rs. 8|8.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.
Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.
For your Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., there is nothing to equal the wearing qualities of Kakomi Twills.
From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard.
Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yd.
Write for free samples.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 36" x 22"
We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
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CASEMENT CLOTH.
Choose Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 58 artistic shades.
Samples sent **free on request.**
Prices from Rs. -|9|6 to Rs. -|13|- per yd.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.
You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Price from Rs. 1|3 to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7|2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.
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WHITE DRILL SUITS.
Here is another splendid offer! Well cut superior looking Kakomi White Drill Suits. Coat and Trousers Rs. 9|4. 6-1|4 per cent. discount on 3 Suits, 12-1|2 per cent. discount on 6 Suits. Packing and Postage Free.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard.
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Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort. Bombay.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

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PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

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4th and Subsequent Insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in the columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on 9th August, 1927, a dividend on 1st Preference Shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 3 years ending 31st March, 1927 (less Income Tax) and on 2nd Preference Shares at 7 per cent. per annum for the same period (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, 25th August, 1927, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) except on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays to the Shareholders whose names stood in the Co.'s Register on 26th July, 1927. Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered addresses.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1927.
29122

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO 1190 OF 1927.

Re: CHUNILAL DULLABHJI and NARANDAS VISHRAM both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, lately carrying on business as Oil, Paint, Colour and Varnish merchants in the name of Mahasukhlal and Co. at Nagdevi Street; Adjudged Insolvents.

'Ex parte': Mowji Jethabhai and Nanchand Parmanand: Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Chunilal Dullabhji and Narandas Vishram have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 9th day of August 1927.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29121

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT KIRKEE BHAM. BURDA, MAIN STREET, QUEEN'S GARDENS, YERROWDA, GANESHKHIND, LAHAGAON, (POONA).

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant and SUNDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties:

(LOTS NOS. 1, 2, 3, and 4) on SATURDAY, the 20th inst. at 11 a.m. (S. T.) on the premises of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Coy., East Street, Poona.

(LOT NO 1) ALL that piece of land or ground admeasuring about 1,12,500 square feet in the Cantonment of Kirkee in the Sub-Registration District of Taluka Haveli Zilla Poona and bearing No. 12, at Frere Road and bounded on the North by open ground and barracks and on the South by public road on the East by open land and bungalow No. 9, and on the West by bungalow No. 8, together with the bungalows standing thereon.

(LOT NO. 2) ALL that piece of land with 3 bungalows standing thereon bearing survey Nos. 131 and 132, and Municipal Nos. 1, 2 and 3 situate at Bhamboorda (Ganeshkhind) in the Registration Sub-District Haveli District Poona, admeasuring about 10 acres and 31 goonthas and bounded on the West by Poona Road, on the North East and South by open lands.

(LOT NO. 3).—ALL that piece of land together with a house bearing Municipal No. 19 standing thereon, situate at Poona Lashkar Main street admeasuring about 15,180 square feet bounded on the East by Bakhat lane on the West by the Main Street on the South by Jamat Khana and on the North by the House No. 20.

(LOT NO. 4).—ALL that piece of land together with a house bearing Municipal No. 298 standing thereon, situate at Poona Lashkar Main Street, Sub-District of Haveli, District Poona, admeasuring about 2,300 square feet and bounded on the East by Main Street on the West by public lane on the South by House No. 297 and on the North by the house No. 399.

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 on SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., East Street, Poona.

(LOT NO. 5.—All that piece of land or ground with the messuage tenement or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon and known formerly as 28 Staff Lines of the Poona Cantonment and at present as Mansfield Lodge No. 2, Queen's Garden, situate at Queen's Garden Road, Poona, in the registration Sub-District of Haveli District Poona, admeasuring about (?) square feet and bounded on the East by a public road, on the West by a public road, on the North by the property of G. I. P. Railway and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Edalji Nusserwanji Colabawalla.

(LOT NO. 6).—All that piece of land or ground with the messuage tenement or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon and known formerly as No. 34, Staff Lines of the Poona Cantonment, but at present as Logan House, No. 11, Queen's Garden, situate at Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, District Poona admeasuring about 27,300 square yards and bounded on the North by open Government ground and by property of G. I. P. Railway, on the East by a public road, on the South by property known as No. 8 Queen's Garden, and on the West by a public road.
order.

(LOT NO. 7.)—All those pieces of land situate at Monje Yerrowda in Sub-District of Haveli District Poona admeasuring about 63 acres, 10 gunthas and bounded on the East by vacant land, on the South river on the West Survey No. 141 and on the North No. 234. Survey No. 128, 93, 170|172 174, 141, 233.

(LOT NO. 8).—All those pieces of land situate at Monje Aundh near Yerrowda in Sub-District of Haveli, District Poona, admeasuring about 377 acres 33 gunthas bearing Survey Nos. 82|83, 80, 103, 110 and bounded on the East road, on the South Survey No. 157, on the West Survey No. 169 on the North by a road.

(LOT NO. 9).—All those pieces of land situate at Monje Kalas (near Yerrowda) sub-district of Haveli District, Poona, admeasuring about 2 acres 3 gunthus bearing Survey No. 113 and bounded on the East road, on the South a Shiv, on the West and North road.

(LOT NO. 10):—All those pieces of land situate at Monje Dhaneri (near Yerrowda) Sub-district of Haveli, District Poona, admeasures 32 acres 23 gunthas, bearing Survey Nos. 40, 38, 47 bounded on the East Survey No. 38 on the South Survey No. 46, on the West Shivkalasu and on the North Survey No. 48.

(LOT No. 11):—All those pieces of land situate at Monje Lahagaon Sub-district of Haveli, District Poona admeasuring 66 acres, 38 gunthas, bounded on the East Survey No. 2-3-7 on the South Survey No. 2-3, on the West Survey Nos. 2|4 and on the North by road.

(LOT NO. 12):—All those pieces of land situate at Monje Bhamburda, District Poona, admeasuring about 1 acre, 10 gunthas bearing Survey No. 110, and bounded on the East Road, on the South gully, on the West Survey No. 109, and on the North 111.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT MUMBADEVI TANK ROAD AND BHOIWADA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Sitaram Luxmonrao Kadam, the executor of the will of Ratanbai widow of Ramdas Mulji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following properties:—

ALL THE UNDIVIDED ONE-FOURTH PART OR SHARE IN

(FIRSTLY):—All that piece of land of the pension and tax tenure situate at Mumbadevi Tank Road together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring about 1934, 15 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 117, New No. 911, Old Survey No. 1, New Survey No. 571 and Cadastral Survey No. 2386 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 5060 (1) 5288, 5289, 5290 and 5291, Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 438, 444-11-13-15 to 65, 416 to 494, 67 to 75, 510-512, 77 to 81 to 101-2-468 and bounded as follows: On the North by the 1st Bhoiwada Street, on the South by the Kalbadevi Road on the West partly by Bhuleshwar Road, and partly by the property of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, and on the East by the Jagjiwan Kika Street.

(SECONDLY):—All that piece of Fazandari land ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate at First Bhoiwada Street containing by admeasurement about 101 6|9 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 572 and Cadastral Survey No. 2402 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 5307, Street No. 2 and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Laldas Karamsett Shah, on the South by First Bhoiwada Street, on the West by the property of Hira Purshottambhai and on the East by the property of Raichand Jagjivan Bhai.

(NOTE:—Bai Hamabhai J. K. Mehta and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit are the joint owners of the remaining three-fourth share in the premises).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. Time:—6-15, 8-15 & 11 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

COMING NEXT SATURDAY!
An interesting delightful Serial-Drama in 20 parts—
"THE DESERT OUTLAWS"
An instructive love story, full of Adventure and Romance, depicting French enterprise in
MOROCCO
Splendid Scenes of Sultan's Harems and Garden—lovely hoaries sporting in Arabian deserts!
Opening 6 parts from Next Saturday at the
PRECIOUS CINEMA, (LAMINGTON ROAD.)

AUCTION SALES.

It's Here At Last!
The film the whole of India has been waiting for.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"THE FRESHMAN"
The Greatest Comedy ever made
7 Reels.
COMMENCING SATURDAY AUGUST 13th AT
PATHE - CINEMA

Under the Kind Patronage of H. H. the MAHARAJA GAEKWAR
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
will stage on
SATURDAY, 13th Aug. '27 at 3 p. m.
(on account of Cocoanut Holiday)
SOUBHADRA
SUNDAY, 14th Aug. '27 at 3 p. m.
SWAYAMWAR
at the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road.
RATES AS USUAL.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co
BC. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of The Bombay Port Trust Act of 1870 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from The Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th August 1927 at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock near Custom's Preventive Officers' Office, the following goods:—

Motor tyres and rims; grease; 87 crates and 7 casks glass work powder: Beer, Iron M. frames, paper; provisions, machinery silver electro plated brushes trays, etc., sundries 32 cases printing ink; matchwood logs; oars essential oil, electric bulbs accessories, chemicals, perfumes iron 1 old boiler, old iron sweeping, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 9.

October	19.60+.65
December	19.90+.68
January	19.95+.64
March	20.10+.60
May	20.23+.55
Middling Spot	19.95+.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 9.

October	19.62+.78
January	19.97+.80
Middling Spot	19.22+.78

NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 9.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 10.30 a.m.—	
Ooctober	19.85
January	20.22
March	20.38
New York. Noon Call.—	
October	19.84
January,	20.18
March	20.38
New Orleans 9 a.m.—	
October	19.76
January	20.07
March	20.28

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Aug. 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Aug. 9.

August	10.31+.33
September	10.40+.33
October	10.46+.33
November	10.49+.32
December	10.56+.30
January	10.62+.31
February	10.62+.29
March	10.65+.25
April	10.66+.24
May	10.72+.24
June	10.72+.23
July	10.72+.23
August	10.70+.21
Middling Spot	10.69+.152

SALES.

Liverpool Aug. 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Aug. 9.

Scinde, Good	8.50+.125
Scinde, Fully Good	8.70+.125
Scinde, Fine	8.90+.125
Bengal, Good	8.50+.125
Bengal, Fully Good	8.70+.125
Bengal, Fine	8.90+.125
Oumra, Good	8.90+.125
Oomra, Fully Good	9.15+.125
Oomra, Fine	9.40+.125
Broach, Good	9.20+.150
Broach, Fully Good	9.50+.150
Broach, Fine	9.80+.150

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Aug. 9.

August	19.15+.10
September	19.15+.10
October	19.25+.10
November	19.25+.10
December	19.22+.12
January	19.20+.15
February	19.17+.15
March	19.15+.15
April	19.15+.16
May	19.14+.15
June	19.14+.15
July	19.14+.15
August	19.14+.15
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.20+.220

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 9.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 54/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 55/3.
Wheat, Australian.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 54/3.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Sept/Nov. shipment paid 54.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.—
Aug/Sept per cwt. 15/1 1/2.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/1 1/2.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/4 1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt 15/3 1/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt 15/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 9.

Para Rubber.—
Sept/Oct value 1/3 1/2.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, August 10.

Linseed Sept.	10 12 3
Linseed May	11 0 9
Wheat Sept.	7 12 9
Wheat May	7 13 9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 10.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 9th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,827
Linseed	1,756
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	234
Gingellyseeds	172
Poppyseed	11
Groundnuts	2,671
Castorseed	1,330
Rice	4,154
Myrabollams	1,492
Cottonseed	2,870
Mowraseed	232
Gram	582
Joowar	8,314
Barley	150
Bajree	2,862
Coal	3,153 tons.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aunst 10.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 48/4/0, Highest 48/8/0, Lowest 47/1570, Closing 48/3/0.

Castodseed Delivery May Opening 45/2/0, Highest 45/6/0, Closing 45/3/0.

Cottonseed Delivery January Opening 4/6/6, Closing 4/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/0/0, Closing 54/2/0.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle".)

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.,)

Muktsar (Punjab), July 7.

Wheat Bhadon rate 4/9/ Asuj rate 4/10/6 Local rate 4/6 to 4/12/ Arrival in maund 2,000.

Gram Asuj rate 3/15/9, Local rate 3/11 to 3/14 Arrival in maund 800.

Barley Asuj rate 3/5/ Local rate 3/2 Arrival in maund 100.

Cottonseed Bhadon rate 4/2/ Asuj rate, Local rate 3/14 Arrival in maund.

Rapeseed Bhadon rate 7/13/ Local rate 7/12 to 8 Arrival in maund 30.

Rapeseed Local rate 19/10/.

Market Steady.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 9.

Silver.—	
Spot	25
Forward	25 1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 9.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:4:10 1/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 9.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.

Interedt, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 17/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 9.

T T Berlin on London 20.44 3/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12 3/4.
T T Brusse's on London 34.94.
T T Madrid on London 28.79.
T T Milan on London Unquoted.
T T Berne on London 25.22.
T T Paris on London 124.03.
T T London on Prague 164.06.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment value £8:17:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17:2:6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment quoted £18:15.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 9.

Linseed, Oil naked, London cwt. —
Sept/Dec. delivery buyers 31/10 1/2.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery buyers 32/4 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment paid £17:17:6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £18.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton —
Sept/Oct shipment Hull paid £16:7:6
Linseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment value £18:15.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Hysteric condition. Opened 65 points higher. Improved 82 points on active buying. Towards closed declined 82 points under realising. Futures 55 to 68 points higher.

LOCAL:—Feeling bullish. Scattered buying. Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool today:—

"Market dangerous, but looks higher."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day.

N. Y. October Highest 20.42 (2-29 p.m.) lowest 19.60 (at the opening).

Market advanced early on active buying, later declined on profit taking.

Liverpool 9.30 a.m.—Light to moderate rainfall Arkansas, Oklahoma and Amarillo district.

10-20 a.m.—Heavy Continent buying a the opening, succeeded by local traders selling.

8-55 p.m.—Heavy buying and Heavy selling nervous market.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Market may react under realization, but we expect higher prices later."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cables:—

From their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynold and Gibson:— (2-35 p.m.)

"Despite rapid advance do not except material set-back unless weather turns unusually, favourable."

From New York friends:—

"General buying on heavy rains Oklahoma, Arkansas with weevil reports resulted overbought condition. Market declining sharply on liquidation at close."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th inst., as under:—

"Hysterical situation. Weather unfavourable. Think that tendency higher."

Messrs. Drennan and Co have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. U. Springman and Co.:

(1) 5.50 p.m.: "Market excited, think decline doubtful. South shows no signs of pressing hedge sales. Sentiment still bullish."

(2) 9 p.m.: "New York declined last half hour in consequence of heavy profit taking."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 65 points higher on firm Liverpool advices. Prices improved under heavy buying on reports of rains and October touched 20.42 when all of a sudden, half an hour before the close there was heavy liquidation with a view to secure profits. Futures closed 55 to 68 points Higher. Spot Cotton improved 50 points 19.95c.

The New Orleans futures market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 78 to 80 points. Middling Spot closed 78 points higher at 19.22c.

The Liverpool Market opened 62 points higher on heavy Continental buying which was soon followed by liquidation The close was barely steady at a rise of 28 to 33 points Spot Cotton improved 152 points with sales of 4,000 bales.

The remaining effect of the Bureau report was witnessed in the early trading yesterday when prices were higher by 147 points over previous day's New York closing prices. The market is said to be in the hysteric condition and while some believe it dangerous, the private cables are all unanimous in looking for higher prices eventually. Some believe that there is no room for even a reaction but we have no recollection of such repidity of movements followed by the reverse and we strongy believe in liquidating purchases. A rise of 333 points within 30 hours, cannot be maintained and we believe the effect of the Bureau is discounted at present level of prices and we refuse to follow blindly.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, August 10.

The New York madket was expected higher than its close of 65 points higher. The local market opened disappointing and was subject to profit taking. At the decline there was some scattered buying and prices improved as under at 4 p.m.:—

Broach J/A.	373	355/8	372	375
Broach A/M.	394	396/4	392	396
Oomra D/J.	366	369	366	369
Bengal D/J.	329	330/8	329	330/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, August 10.

Liverpool opened 17 points lower but was 7 points lower in the subsequent cables. The local market opened steady but closed quiet on some Japanese and Commission house selling as under:—

Broach J/A.	377	378	377	377/8
Broach A/M.	397/8	398	396	396
Oomra D/J.	367	368	367	367
Bengal D/J.	331	332	331	331

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, August 10.

Sampion closed this morning as under:—

	Yen
August	234.06+1.40
November	239.50+0.30
February	242.60—0.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Bengal 332 D/J.
Broach 396 A/M.
Broach 376 J/A.
Oomra 368 D/J.

Broach	388	384	378	373
S. D.	395	391	385	379
P. A.	392	385	378	372
K. V.	380	377	372	367
Dholera	376	373	368	363
Kalajin	831	377	372	367
Cutch	390	386	382	377
Surat	441	437	433	
Rajpipla	4436	432	428	
Navsari	451	447	443	
Southern		383	379	375
Comptah		411	407	403

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 10.

		Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.		340/45
„ Fine M.G.	338/40	Nov.+24/25	Dec.+16
„	F. G.	M. G.	328/30
Ind-Punjab Fine	„	„	337-40
„	F. G.	„	327-30
Wardha-Hinga	Fine	M. G.	375/78
Nagpur	„	375-80	Nov.+33/Dec+29
Yeotmal			370
Arvi		370	Nov+26/De+14
Amraoti			365
Khamgaon-Akola		36	5 Nov+17/8De+8/9
Mulkapur			360
Khandesh		360	Nov.+9/10Dec. −1
Muthia	Fin	M.G.	358 Dec.—6
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	„	26?-70
Purna	Average	„	360
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	350/55
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	360-62
Burwah Sanavad			360-62
Broach Fine	M.G.,		388/87
	F.G.,		373/75
Westerns Good	MG		368/70
„	HG.		
Cambodia Fine	M G		410
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G		370
Compta	F.G.M.G.		370
Dhollera			..
Kadi/Viramgam			..

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, August 10.

The Exchange remained closed to-day being the last day for August settlement and "Kadmi Pateti."

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BEUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 10.

Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh		3,14,926	2,91,671
Central India	212	3,13,030	3 82,479
Barsi and Nagar	50	2,03,824	2,24,110
Hyderabad-Gaerani	50	69,489	74,138
Berar	165	5,75,312	4,78,372
Central Provinces		230,471	2,46,689
Total Oomras	477	17,0 7052	16,97,459
Dholera		2,12,058	2,83,361
N.W. Provinces ..		58654	1,3,220
Rajputana ..		61,744	1,14,178
Sind-Punjab ..		1,18,134	2,94,558
Broach ..		2,40,022	3,13,277
Coompta & Dharwar	178	1,37547	1,53198
Westerns-Northerns	115	72,277	107,944
Cocoanada ..		495	2 988
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		49,206	64,804
Persian		4,790	4,909
American		361,618	17257
Egyptian and African	121	88,496	79,241
Comills, Burma & Other sorts	168	845	3,645
Total	944	31,12,859	32,67 042

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 4th August

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1061	3,95,911	5,38,550
Japan & China	600	15,11,922	17,74,419
Coast Ports		24,892	23,630
Up-country by Rail		1,65,303	1,00982
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		16,243	15,363
Total	1,661	21,14,271	24,52,979

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

100 Vardhman Bros. Amraoti 371
100 Vardhman Bros. Banasa 368
100 Morarji Gokaldas Mandusar 350
100 Volkart Bros. Amalner 345
200 Volkart Bros. Sailu 370
100 Patel & Co. Nagar 355
100 Patel & Co. Nanded 360
100 Patel & Co. Amraoti 369
200 Japan T. & Co. Indore 353
100 Petit Mill Broach 390
100 Petit Mill Kalajin 360
100 Chatarbhuj Jeram Kalajin 360
100 B. Karshandas Satona 360
100 B. Karshandas Khamgaon 370

BULLION MARKET

SILVER.

Bombay, August 10.

Yesterday London Silver market closed 1/16d higher. Shanghai Exchange was firm at 2-5 5/8. The local market opened at Rs. 57/ for Shravan and improved on scattered buying to Rs. 57/3. At the advance there was renewed selling and prices closed easy as under. The prices of local market compared with London quotations are restored to parity and it is anticipited that large short interest held by local Choksis and Shroffs will be gradually covered.

Ready	56/13			
Shravan	57/	57/3	56/13	56/13
Bhadarwa	57/1	57/4	56/14	56/14

GOLD.

Ready	21 8 0
Shravan	21 7 6
Bhadarwa	21 7 9
Central Bank	21 10 6
National Bank	21 10 3
Sovereigns	13 7 6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 10.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 127 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 166 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 277 1/2
London Gold per oz. Ready 25/
London Silver oz. Ready 25/10.
London Silver oz. (Forward 25.1
Tone of Silver Steady. India sold. China bought. Sellers holding back. Think some further rise possible.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86-1/8
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.03.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 17|32 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1 3/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, August 10.

	Rs.
3 1/2 p. c. Govt. Paper	77/5
4 p. c. Conversion 1931/36	95/2
4 p. c. New Loan 1960/70	89/7
5 p. c. (Taxable) 1929/47	101/7
5 p. c. (Taxable) 1935	102/8
5 p. c. (Tax free) 1933	105/9
5 p. c (Tax free) 1945/55	108/4
5 1/2 p. c. (Tax free) 1928	106/9
6 p. c. (Tax free) 1927	100/5
6 p. c. (Tax free) 1930	105/5
6 p. c. (Tax free) 1931	106/10
6 p. c. (Tax free) 1932	107/14
6 1/2 p. c. (Tax free) Bombay Development	112/14
5 1/2 p. c. Calcutta Port Trust	106/0
6 p. c. Bombay Municipal 1954	112/0
6 p. c. Karachi Port Trust	111/8
4 p. c. 1934/37	94/7

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 10.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/7.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/4.

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 17th August Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 77/5 1945/55 Rs. 108/4 4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/7.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 9.

Copper English Best Selected £61 1/8.
Copper Braziers, £70 1/2.
Yellow Metal, £63 1/2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £24 5/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 guage, £14.
Tin, English Ingots £293 1/4.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKOT.

V. H. A. GANNY,

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Jutes:—The market for the week under review remained very inactive and the prices in the speculative counters have dropped down considerably. Howrah all one time touched 54/4 closing a shade better being offered at 54/7. Clive declined up to 46/6. The reason for the further drop is to be sought in the fact that Loose Jute market has gone up considerably higher and bulls have all their way owing to shortage of ready goods consequent upon report of late arrivals from mofussil districts. How far this bullish tendency will maintain is difficult to prophesy, but at any rate it has acted adversely on the share market. The market for Hessian is high, but it has not helped the share market in steadying the downward tendency this week.

The prices all round have to be written down by about 10 to 15 points in higher denominations. Nothbrook were done upto 65/8. Hukumchand, Presidency and Birla have eased off quoting 19/14, 11/4 and 15/12 respectively.

Cottons:—Market for this section was quite dull with prices teinding downward, Dunbar and Bengal Nagpur quoting Rs. 232 and 21/4 respectively at the close. Kesoram which were done at one time upto Rs. 4 were no better than 3/12 at the close, Preference shares were in demand upto Rs. 76. Dunbar has declared a dividend of Rs. 5/- for ordinary shares.

Coals:—The same conditions as last week prevails in this section. Standard being done at 56/8 a rupee higher than the last week's best rate. Other first class scrips were steady on the whole.

Tea Shares:—Were a better market this week in consideration to the last week's weakness. Bishnauth have improved to Rs. 35/10. Teesta Valley and East India were also firm at 44 and 24/8 respectively. Kurseong and Darjeeling had buyers upto 47/8. Seajuli and Jutlibari were steady round 43/12 and 22/4 respectively.

...Banks:—There was practically no business in this section. Only a few deals in Central Bank and Allahabad Bank Preference have been recorded round 28/4 x. d. and 108 respectively. Imperial Bank F. P. and Contry. Were done once in the opening of the week at 1442/8 and 355 respectively.

Govt. Securities:—This section was of course steadier than last week though with less business. 3 1/2 p. c. Government Paper have improved to 77/15, 4 p. c. 1960/70 Loan was steady round 89/12 with a little comparative rise in other issues.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron remained steady round 16/4 throughout the week but in sympathy with Indian Iron and Steel they have declined to 15/14 at the close. Indian Iron and Steel due to an unfounded rumour afloat upcountry of installing Steel Plant issuing new capital; were quite dull with a gradual decline during the course of the week but at the time of closing another rumour of the mines overflooded with water due to heavy rains affected the market a great deal and all of a sudden they declined from 17/4 to 16/12 closing steady at 17.

The scrips of the Electrical concerns were popular. Agra Electric were done up tot 115. Benares Electric—Messrs. Martin & Co's new floatation—were done at a premium of 4 annas with unsatisfied buyers. Paper Mill shares were in demand this week, Titaghur Paper being done at 7 and Bengal Paper having buyers at 36/8.

Bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay.)

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	95 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	80 0 0
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supru (Dutch)	16 0 0
Farina superior (Dutch)	15 12 0
Epsom Salt	4 0 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	11 14 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 10 0
Maize Starch, continental	14 0 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 12 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 4 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 8 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 55 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 60 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg	10 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg	9 4 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	9 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	9 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese	

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 10.

S S Katuna, Field, New York.
S S British Ambassador, Simonds, Abadan.
S S Jalajyoti, Kane, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

August

S S Ridderkerk, Corton, Karachi.
S S Jalajyoti, Kane, Karachi.
S S Akbar, Wheeler, Calcutta.
S S City of Ravilie, Leknes, New York.
S S Egremont, New York.

LOADING.

August 10.

Steamer City of Madrid for Hull.
Steamer Baltic for New York.
Steamer Baroda for Busreh.

S S Katuna: The F F Campbell Co's steamer Katuna, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S British Ambassador: The S W Co's steamer British Ambassador arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadon with fuel oil.

S S Jalajyoti: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalajyoti arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Akbar: The T M Co.'s steamer Akbar will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Ridederkerk: The E D Sassoon Co.'s steamer Ridderkerk, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Jalajyoti: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalajyoti will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kraachi with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Raviile: The L Edwards Ltd. steamer City of Raville will sail today from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Egremont: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Egremont will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York via Karaci with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

August 10.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London: 29 bales goat skins and 17 bales cow hides East India Hides and Skins Tannaries, 3 bales goat skins and 5 bales cow hides H B Rowjee and Co., 12 bales sheep skins M Ladak, 7 bdle sheep skins and 5 bdles lamb skins F Hajioff, 1 bdle cat skins, 2 bdles fox skins and 1 bdle lamb skins H Eliasoff. 22 bales cow hiles C Rahimtoola and Sons, 9 bales cow hides A H L Tharia, 5 bales cow hides J Rahimtoola. 3 bales goat skins T P Velloo Mistry, 125 cwt ginger I A H Moosa Ltd., 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons Ltd., 3900 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Vel-Mohomad, 206 cwt ghatty kang G Hansraj 15 cwt Indian Nux Vomica Raw Agency, 1 bale jackal and cat skins Cox and King Ltd., 20 bales cow hides J Govind.

S S City of Rayville for New York: 2000 cwt, castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Nuenfels for Hamburg: 1007 cwt linseed J Dayal, 20 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co., 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Haridas Sons and Co.. 25 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania and Co., 25 cwt cardamoms H Bhuta and Co., 330 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co. Ltd., 83 cwt gum false H A N and S A Shirazee.

For Antwerp: 40 cwt gum false H A N and S A Shirazee.

S S Ridderkerk for Rotterdam: 1100 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohmed and Co.

S S Aquilia for Genova: 1000 cwt linseeds D Sassoon and Co., 1000 cwt castorseeds Volkart Bros., 500 cwt castorseeds and 1500 cwt groundnut Ralli Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe: 20 cwt gum tragacauth H M S Shastry. 500 bales cotton C Joharmall, 1 bale cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong: 66 cwt dry fruits D Valdhinay.

For Shanghai: 36 cwt sandalwood Billets S Nowrojee and Co.

IMPORTS.

August 10.

S S Vinstra from Hamburg: Agents: Lional Edwards and Co.:—40 cases buttons, 207 cases, 25 kegs and 17 cks dyes dry, 100 cases beer, 12 cases lead pencils, 40 drums caustic soda, 50 bdles wrought iron gas tubes, 20 kegs anti. ny salt, 567 bags epsom salt, 25 cks acetate of lead, 17 cases hollow glass, 20 cases cutlery, 10 cases steel goods, 33 drums bleaching powder, 200 bales clove stems spent, 12 cases tools, 25 cases tin mirrors, 10 cases blacking, 10 cases tinned iron spoons, 60 cases padlacks and accessories 15 cases gablong goods, 67 cases toys 27 cases globes, 20 bdles brass rods, 10 13 cases empty tin boxes, 13 cases varnish, 27 cases glabes, 20 bdles brass rods, 10 cases hard ware, 13 cases lamp globes, 10 cases match labels, 45 bales paper, 50 bags glue, 9 cases window glass, 308 cases plain flat steel, 35 pkgs marble tiles, 16 cases iron tip nails, 108 bags iron washers, 130 cts and 214 cases earthen ware tiles, 10 cases steel bars, 516 pcs cast iron pipes, 1491 pcs steel joists, 960 bdles steel hoops, 3031 bdles M.S. hoops, 100 bdles M.S. plates, 13 cases woolien tissues, 179 cases solidified vegetable product, 23 cases wire nails, 710 pcs M.S. flats, 100 kegs wrought iron nails, 841 pcs and 21 bdles M.S. angles 241 pcs soft steel tees, 300 cases sleeper keys, 867 bags bolts and nuts. 117 bags dog spikes, 42 cases cooper tubing, 280 cases vegetable product, 10 cks zinc sheets.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

9th August 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 30th July. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	2066	1070.
Bombay x	17319	182. 6
Karachi	5606	2374
Madras	50 4	1993
Rangoon	62 (a)	..
Tuticorin	3254	2878
	33381	26501

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 30th July. 1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	767	1462
Bombay	52630	35082
Karachi	9598	12046
Madras	3270	1282
Rangoon	1299	..
Tuticotin	..	3825
	67564	53697

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 30th July. 1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	104813	73529
Bombay x	3089105	3247660
Karachi	741192	1166114
Madras	147279	145442
Rangoon	27930 (a)	28321
Tuticorin	51914	79688
	4168333	4740754

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 30th July. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	34893	36540
Bombay x	1894952	2329800
Karachi	641357	999478
Madras	46260	87460
Rangoon	61992	84225
Tuticorin	33387	105190
	2712781	3642693

(a) to 23rd July. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 8th August, 1927.	1926
	674	176
	1st Sept. to 8th August 1926-27.	1925-26
	46295	113200

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 21th July. 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	140	..
Continent	798	10324
China	..	..
Japan	..	..
Bombay (a) ..	128	632
U. S. A.	..	..
	1066	10956

	1st Sept. to 26th July *1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	40611	65790
Continent	337050	405853
China	63514	122756
Japan	183745	389640
Bombay (a) ..	46476	117668
U. S. A.	7826	9450
	679222	1111157

* Adjusted
(a) includes cotton for transhipment.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14 3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and Co £20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registered(£113 1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9 7/8.
National Bank £49 3/4
Eastern Bank £3 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 7/8.
Conversion Loan £76 3/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71.
Consols £54 7/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101 3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94 1/8.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 9.

Demand Bills 485,72

STERLING TENDERS

85 P. C. TENDERS RECEIVED

On Wednesday, the 10th August tenders to the amount of £590,000 were received at 1s. 5-7/8d. These tenderers received approximately 85 per cent of their tenders. Lower tenders were rejected.

£500,000 will be offered on Wednesday, the 17th August on the same condition as previously announced.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 10th Aug. 1927

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have re-ceived the following quotations by special telegram from their agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in per, per Acre	bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1926	1927
Bukit Darah Rubber	23	10	883	850		15	
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17	10	730	315		20	
Ceylon Planters	43	10	310	714	93+	40	10
Ceylon Rubber	55	10	314	1109		100	
Clunes Estates	33	10	455	1048		10*	
Cochin Rubber	51	15	370	1094		35	
Eila Tea	300	100	474	1072		5*	
Estates Co. of Uva	38	10	565	325	2512	38	8
Fairlawn Estate	33	15	1094		185	20	
Frocester Estates	73	10	281	997		100	25
Hatbawe Rubber	17	10	930	861		5*	
Honiton Rubber	10	10	1344	397			
Horawala Rubber	47-8	10	390	768		120	10
IndoMalay Estates	23-8	10	612	735		40	
Jambulande T. & Rub	16-8	10	730	526		20	
Jebong Rubber	22 8	10	738	1626		30	
Kalutara Company	49	10	412	1212		100	
Kalutara Rubber	23	10	825	547		34	
Kelani Valley Rubber	32-8	10	494	333		40	
Langat River	32-8	10	441	1112	925+	73	
Lanka Rubber	85	10	220	531		135	10
Lansdowne Rubber	210	50	550	817		75	
Maha Uva Estates	54	10	495		822	45	10
Matale Valley Rubber	35	10	670	587		15*	
Meall Mor Estates	28	15	725	418	543	22	1/2
Mirishena Rubber	54	10	388	912		95	10
Naranjoda Rubber	35	10	479	365		15*	
Neuchatel Estates	55XD	15	720	2423	695	40	5
North-Western Rub.	25-8	10	413	778	414	35	
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	27 8	10	690	822	411	6*	
Rubber Growers'	42-8	10	426	634		85	10
Saffragam T. & Rub.	215	50	383	3207	379	20*	
Talgaswella Tea	60	10	232	960	195	95	
Torrington Tea	20XD	10	1240		501	17	6
Udabage Tea	80	20	439	1330	150	65	
Udapolla Rubber	26	10	1116	730		32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	19	10	445	375		30	
Vogan Tea	53XD	10	395	1185	956	65	5

Interims *Interims for 1926 + Cocoanuts

Remarks:—Market—Steady;.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0, 88 Cents.
Ceylon Rubbeds XD 10 per cent MahaUvas 5 per cent and Torringtons 6 per cent 1st and Vogans 8 per cent 2nd In-terims.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name	Face Value	Latest. Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. £	1 0 0	1 3 6
4½% India Loan 1950/55	100 0 0	93 17 6
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 0 0	1 7 6
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 0 0	1 2 6
Attock Oil.	1 0 0	0 18 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0	0 18 1½
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0	1 3 3
Burma Copn.	Rs. 10 0 0	0 13 10½
British American Tobacco.	1 0 0	5 2 6
Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0	6 15 9
Calico Printers	1 0 0	1 4 6
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8	1 10 6
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	1 0 0	4 4 4½
English Elec. Co.,.Ord.	1 0 0	0 7 3
Fine Spinners Ord.	1 0 0	2 5 3
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0	1 10 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 18 9
Siemens Bros.	1 0 0	1 5 9
Central Provinces Manganese.	1 0 0	6 0 0
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 13 9
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	1 0 0	2 3 6
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0	0 8 6
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.	1 0 0	2 2 3
Soudan Plantations.	1 0 0	4 5 0
Vickers Ord.	0 6 8	0 10 6
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 5 0	0 13 0
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 1 6

Remarks:
Government Securities— Firm.
General Securities.— Steady
Oil shares.— Steady but little doing.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Aug. 10.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)			£ 103. 0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 4. 5.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock			£ 86 .0.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)			£ 0. 9.6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)			£ 107.10.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.			£ 0. 8.6
Burma Corporation Ltd.			£ 0.13.9
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 5. 9.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)			£ 108.0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)			£ 99. 5.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1933/83)			£ 96.10.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)			£ 1.1.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China			£ 20. 0.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.			£ 0. 3.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.			£ 6. 6.0
French 5% Rentes			£ 16.15.6
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.			£ 113.10.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock			£ 71.10.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)			£ 94. 0.0
India 3% Sterling Stock			£ 6. 15.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)			£ 102. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)			£ 101. 0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.			£ 2.11.3
Lloyds Bank Limited			£ 3. 2.0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 0.18.3
National Bank of India Ltd			£ 49.15.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)			£ 5.15.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.			£ 9. 17.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.			£ 81. 0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.			£ 4.12.6
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)			£ 195. 0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)			£ 88.15.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)			£ 100.0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934-48)			£ 97. 0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)			£ 102. 0.0

Remarks:—Market—improving tendency.

THE WEATHER.

BAY MONSOON STRENGTHENS

SIMLA, August 10.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Bay and the conditions are again becoming favourable for the formation of a depression off the Ganjam Coast. Disturbed conditions in the extreme north are more marked to-day and hea y rain has fallen in West United Provinces and the adjoining hills. The Arabian Sea monsoon continues weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, United Provinces West, Konkan and the Punjab Hills, Central Provinces East. and Madras Coast North and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces East, Central India, Konkan, Hyderabad North, and Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Central Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Amherst, and Diamond Island three inches: Akyab one; Mamos, Shillong, and Baraich one and a half; Jhansi two; Agra and Bareilly three; Meerut one; Roorkee three; Dehra Dun six; Bukteswar one and a half; Mussoorie three; Chakrata one; Simla one and a half; Raipur two; Jagdalpur six, Kanker three; Hanamkond two and Calingapatam one.

Forecast:—An extension in the extreme north and an increase in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 10TH AUGUST 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 10th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.13" of rain and Delhi 0.29". Skies are heavily clouded over the region of rainfall and clead or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Ambala and in defect at Rawalpindi. Temperature was locally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 3.18" of rain, Jhansi 1.78" and Cawnpore 0.58". Skies are overcast with cloud and the air is more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was generally above normal the minimum was lower than usual in the region of rainfall.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.13" of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind. Temperature was nearly normal except at Jaipur, where the maximum alone was higher than usual. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maxibub temperature of 105 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0.10" rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is almost as usual. Temperature was locally below normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.11" of rain and Raipur 2.08". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally drier than usual in Berar. Maximum temperature was above normal in the north and east of the province; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.17" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84 deg. 2 (normal) and the lowest 76 deg. 4 (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.11" of rain and Nizamabad 0.18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature did not differ much from the normal except at Ahmednagar, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has caused an extension of rainfall in the United Provinces and the east Punjab. It is weak generally elsewhere. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the west United Provinces and the east Central Provinces and locally in the east Punjab, the east United Provinces, Central India West, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentiined, are 0.11 inches at Calicut and 0.14 inches at Masulipatam.

CRICKET AT BANDRA.

An interesting cricket match was played at Supali Park in the St. Sebastian's Housing Scheme. "The Rest Ranwar" had for the first time ventured to range their married members against those of single blessedness and the latter would have probably come out the worse for it, were it not for the kind intervention of Jupiter Pluvius. Prior to the score of 108 runs by the "Married". the Bachelors replied feebly by 20 runs for 4 wickets.

LISTENING IN AT BANDRA.

The second demonstration of the 4-valve set installed by Messrs. Rogers and Co. at St. Martin's Hall was more successful than their maiden effort on the inauguration day.

A fairly large concourse had assembled in the Hall by 6.30 p.m. when the sermon by Mgr. I. Bigland and the religious hymns, even the tolling of the bells of Holy Name's Wodehouse Road was broadcast. This was relayed from the Church. The words unfortunately could not be distinctly heard whilst the singing and the tolling of the bells were cleadly heard. Then followed a programme of music by the Saloon Orchestra and some Indian music.

LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI

29TH DEATH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE

The 29th Death Anniversary Day of the late lamented Dr. Kaikhashru Nusserwanji Bahadurji was observed on Tuesday evening at the Allbless Baug, before a large gathering. The solemnity which marks the observance of this unique annual function prevailed that evening also, which testified to the popularity the late lamented doctor enjoyed, while he was in flesh and blood, doing his great work of succouring the sick and the dying, unostantatiously and with considerable sacrifice. After the Jashan ceremonies, the Navjote ceremony, (that is of initiating three poor Parsi children into Zoroastrianism), was performed, with floral decorations in the Persian style. Owing to limited resources of the Fund, the marriage ceremony of poor Parsi couples could not be performed. At night, a large number of persons took part in the dinner. Mr. Hormasji Ardeshar Dubash, one florist, who is taking great trouble in organising this function every year, received well-merited mthanks from many well-known persons of the community. While addressing the gathering Mr. Dubash spoke of the help he had received in this connection and thanked them all.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 11TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jootishbhai Lahaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday, it is clear that your brain power is of a million volts, or, to make the phrase intelligible to persons of all shades of intelligence, it consists of 1,000 race-horses' power, or 100,000 Bombay victoria horses' power. Hence, it is no ordinary man's power but of a superior man, or say, Superior Purzon's power. (Peace be to the great soul of the Superior Lord Curzon who gave us such a beautiful phrase). Your brain waves would, if you will, destroy even the wave-lengths known to radio enthusiasts, and there would, therefore, be chaos and confusion instead of joy and hilarity in every home. That is, you can make or mar, if you so will, the happiness of mankind by your only one single shock of electric voltage. While in the city you are fed up with the frivolities and curses of so-called civilization, write red-hot and pungent (like chilly chutney) articles on the decay of morals and the end of the sinful world, which you will presage, is not very far off, and allege that the world in general and the British Empire along with its helpless "Dependency India" is going to dogs and wolves. You will yearn to go to the country, that is, far-flung villages and stay with the "bold peasantry" of England or down-hearted ryots of India. After a short stay in the surroundings the rural life will lose all its charms to your mind's eye, (just as the charms of your transition into a "double" state soon faded away after t union) and you will cry like that grea man and good who sang: "O solitude. where are the charms that sages have seen in thy face, better dwell in the midst of alarms than reign in this horrible place." The only thing that will appeal to you in the rural life, will be the unaffected simplicity and real beauty (free from the powder and rouge tricks of the urban life) of village damsels, and you will wish you were either a bachelor or a Mormon. You will soon return to the city where again you will be restless, and turn from side to side like an epicure who having appeased the inner man with edibles and drinkables is rolling like a steam-roller with gathering moss. The only life that can be recommended to you is that of living in the suburbs, say in some Muddle Suburbs of your unmodelled city, where you can enjoy all the scene and scenery of villages and the tastes of Pathan Raj.

A CASE OF OPIUM POISONING

At 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the Paltan Road Police Station received information that one Jamanadas Girdhar, a Hindu, aged 28, was lying in an unconscious condition in his room in old Modikhana Street, Fort, where they proceeded and found that he was alone in the room and nobody was looking after him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital were it was ascertained that he was suffering from opium-poisoning. He was kept there for treatment. He could make no statement.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 10.

An earthquake shock was felt at Halla in Hyderabad District thrice on Sunday last. Several houses have been affected, bpt no casualties have been reported.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
D. Cowasji and Co., Ltd., General meeting, 20 Fort Street, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League, Police vs. "Times of India", Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails **at 1 p.m.**

PARSI MUSIC INSTITUTE.

Under the presidentship of Mr. J. J. Vimadalal the above Institute will hold a concert on the 21st instant at Sir Cowasji Hall, at 4-30 sharp.

PARRA UNION.

The annual Social gathering of the sons of Parra, Verla and Canca will be held under the auspices of the Parra Union in the Instituto Luso-Indiano, Dabul on Saturday (13th inst.) at 9 p.m.

KANDOLIA YOUNGMEN'S ASSN.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public meeting of Kandolia Brahmins will be held at "Kalyan Baug" today (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.), when a discussion on "Brahmans and Balev" will take place.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday :—

Small-pox attack 1. death 1, Cholera attacks 4, deaths 2; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 84. Total mortality this day last year was 102.

SHRAVNI MAHOTSAVA CEREMONY.

Under the auspices of the Ville-Parle Sanskrit Pathshala the Shravni Mahotsava ceremony from the above institution will be observed this year at Santa-Cruz Juhu Road in the premises of Seth Shriman Bhavanji Krasandas on Saturday (the 13th inst.) at 8 a.m. to 12 noon when Mr. Narmadashankar Deoshanker Mehta, B.A., Deputy Commissioner of Bombay Municipality will deliver a public lecture on "Upakarma Vidhi."

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Saturday, the 13th August, 1927, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. P. L. Thacker, Advocate,

IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED.

DONATIONS TO FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Donations to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, started in aid of the distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawad, should be sent either to the Treasurers of the Fund or to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, endorsed to the credit of the Fund.

will deliver a lecture on "Juvenile Delinquency and Appropriate Cures" and Rev. J. F. Edwards on "Drink Evil."

The students of the class will visit the Victoria Memorial School for Blind, Tardeo, on Sunday, the 14th August, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The following 11 candidates have been duly proposed and seconded for election as members of the Medical Council for a term of 5 years beginning on 17th September next:—

Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Dr. Dinshah M. Gagrat, Dr. Tarachand J. Lalvani, Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, Dr. R. A. Amesur, Dr. J. Benjamin, Capt. N. H. Kulkarni, Dr. D. D. Sathaye and Dr. N. G. Vinse.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 12th instant.

DR. (MISS) C. KRAUSE ON MICROCOSM

The annual gathering to commemorate the 18th anniversary of the death of late Mr. K. R. Kama will be held at the Institute premises (Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort), on Wednesday (the 17th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. (Miss) Charlotte Krause Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Leipzig University (Germany) will give a discourse on Microcosm according to Prof. Johannes Hertel's recent researches. Prof. Jadunath Sarkar M.A., CI.E., Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University will preside.

EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDA.

The National Baby and Health Week of Bombay held its first educational campaign for college students on Tuesday evening at the Wilson College. The subject was malaria. An exhibition of live specimens of eggs, larve and malaria mosquitoes illustrating its life cycle and differentiating them from others, methods of preventing the breeding of mosquitoes, specimens of larvicidal agents, etc., were put up by the malaria staff of the Bombay Municipality and a profusion of posters and models gave object lessons on the simple rules by means of which malaria may be eradicated. After the exhibition the Rockfeller film on malaria in 3 reels, kindly lent by the Bombay Sanitary Institute, was screened and much appreciated for the detailed explantation it gave of the etiology, symptoms, epidimiology and methods of prevention of malaria.

POONA ISLAM GYMKHANA

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

In laying the foundation stone of the Islam Gymkhana, Poona, on Wednesday, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay said:

To my mind there is no better service that can be performed for the public good than the provision of facilities for healthy open air exercise. If we are to estimate the value of the work we do by the benefits which it will confer on the community, then everybody must admit that the provision of funds for open spaces and playing fields—and I hope that the merit of organising the collection of funds is only second to that of providing them—must surely eclipse all other forms of charity.

BE IT A MODEL TO OTHERS.

In this city of Poona, we are fairly well off for open spaces which can be converted into play-grounds, and I must confess that it did surprise me, when I came to Poona, to find that a wealthy and enterprising community such as yours was without any Sports Club. In their attempt to remedy this want, Sir Ebrahim and your Committee were assured from the start of the assistance of every Government officer who could help them, and I am perfectly certain that the Army Department are just as glad as I am that it has been found possible to meet your wishes. I trust that, in framing the rules of your Club and arranging for your sporting events, you will take such steps as to ensure that this Muslim Club may be an example to the Muslims of other cities in the Presidency to follow in its footsteps, and will take into consideration the requirements of those members of your community in Poona whose means will not allow them to participate in open air recreation without assistance from others.

COMMUNITY FIRST.

I have alluded at some length to the needs of the Mahomedans in this respect because, while not able to endorse all that your Chairman has said about the backwardness of your community, I do feel that, in the appreciation of the need of open air recreation, you have perhaps somewhat lagged behind other communities. I think that you are perfectly right in first looking after your community in this respect; first, because the membership of a Club is necessarily restricted, and one of the best avenues for broadening the mind and the general outlook of your community is to knit it together by the social contact that is provided by a Sports Club, and, secondly, because the efforts of one community are certain to exercise an influence on the other communities.

While my name will be, to my great pleasure, associated with this Gymkhana for all time, I should like it to be associated also with that member of the Club who has the best batting average every year, and I propose to hand to your Chairman a sum of money which he can invest for a trophy to be given annually to that cricketter, or with which he can purchase a Challenge Cup to be held annually by him.

KARNATAKA ARYA SAMAJ.

The Karnatak Aryasamaj in Bombay celebrated the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on Monday, 8th August in the premises of the Karnatak Aryasamaj, Bombay. Mr. S. Gopal Krishna, Iyengar, B.A., presided. The celebration consisted of the usual Havan and a special player betting the occasion for the long life and prosperity of the Maharaja of Mysore. Sweets were distributed to the children present. Over two hundred Karnataks in Bombay were present.

FOR SALE

A Piece of LAND 7,800 square yards, situated at Santa Cruz, ten minutes walk from the Station very suitable for a Workshop, a Chawl or a Dairy Farm or for any Industrial purposes, complete with water taps and also three sheds with out-house. Value Rs. 50,000. Those who are desirous of acquiring this land may communicate to

RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA,
10, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER COTTON SENSATION

BIG RISE IN PRICES OF FUTURES AT OPENING.

PRECIPITATE DECLINE BEFORE CLOSING.

EFFECT ON ENGLISH MILLS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

New York.—Cotton futures which advanced ten dollars per bale yesterday jumped five more to-day In the scramble by the cotton trade and bear traders, buying orders estimated at 400,000 bales which accumulated yesterday during the period of inactivity in which the market was unable to rise, sent prices up with a bound at opening, today, and the twenty cent line was crossed in the first hour of trading after which the upward movement slowed, but the undertone remained very strong, and reaction from the top was moderate.

In the last few minutes of trading, however the market experienced a precipitate decline of over four dollars per bale, leaving the final prices at about three and a half dollars nett higher. The violent setback is attributed to extensive profit-taking.—Reuter

ENGLISH MILLS TO CLOSE FOR 1 WEEK.

MASTER COTTON-SPINNERS' RESOLVE

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Federation of Master Cotton-spinners' Association hos recommended all mills using American cotton to close for a week, in addition to the usual annual holidays, before September 10th.—Reuter's Special.

WAR IN SHANTUNG.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK RECEIVES SEVERE CHECK

LONDON, August 9.

Shanghai.—According to newspapers, war in Shantung continues vigorously. Reports are conflicting. Both Shantung troops and forces of Chiang Kai-shek claim crushing victories. The latest reliable reports show that Chiaig Kai-shek received a severe check in the neighbourhood of Pengpu in Anhwei suffering seven thousand casualties.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S APPROVAL

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Rapid City.—President Coolidge has approved of the Navy Department's building programme. It is understood that the programme will involve the construction of twelve cruisers of 10,000 tons each, armed with eight-inch guns in addition to eight 10,000 ton vessels under construction.

President Coolidge's approval of the programme which, it has been intimated, the President considers to be moderate

G. S. A.
Mr. R. S. Iyer, who has been appointed Asst. Deputy Agent, G. I. P. Railway and is the first Indian to be appointed to that post.

and adequate for the Nation's defence, followed his conference with Mr. Wilbur, the Navy Secretary. It is believed that "full-speed ahead" has been ordered as regards the construction of eight additional cruisers sanctioned by the Congress, the keels of two of which have already been laid, and that it was decided that the whole eight cruisers launched within three years, if ready. Mr. Wilbur has made a statement that there will be no chage in the plan due to lack of agreement at Geneva—Reuter.

COAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED

PATNA, Aug. 10.

In pursuance of the assurance given in the Legislative Council, the Government of Behar and Orissa have appointed a committee to enquire into the possibility of relieving depression in the coal industry of the province. The Committee will not discuss any of the subjects that come under the sole purview of the Government of India.

The Committee will consist of Mr. H. T. S. Forrest, President, Mr. A. C. Dobbs, Mr. D. C. Gupta, Jagatnarain Lal, M.L.C., Mr. Amritlal Ojha, M.L.C., and E. S. Tarlton, M.L.C., The terms of reference will be published later.—Free Press.

OKHA SALT WORKS LTD.

"EXTREMELY SATISFACTORY RESPONSE."

STATUTORY MEETING REPORT.

BOMBAY, August 9.

The statutory meeting of the shareholders of the Okha Salt Works, Limited, was held on Tuesday, 9th instant, the Chairman Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding.

Moving the adoption of the report, Mr. Lalji Naranji said:—

"I have much pleasure in placing before you for your acceptance, the Directors' report and the statement of accounts. Since receiving the Certificate of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on 22nd February 1927, entitling the company to commence business, the directors have lost no time in launching the project. The conditions under which the company was floated were extremely unfavourable for a whole-hearted financial support from the public investors, who had suffered considerably during the last five or six years, and are still suffering, as an aftermath of the War and the great losses incurred by old undertakings and the failure of several new flotations. The best of business houses in Calcutta and Bombay have not been able yet to regain the confidence of the public in their new projects, as is evidenced by some of their recent flotations. Looking to these hard times, we feel that the response which we have received, has been extremely satisfactory.

Though the full capital was not forthcoming, the directors decided to proceed to construction of the works with a curtailed programme. The prices of salt in the Calcutta market are still maintaining a last year's figures and they are very encouraging.

The foundation stone of the works was laid on 4th May 1927 by the Dewan Saheb of Baroda, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, in the presence of all the councillors of the State. Extensive lands have been granted to the company by the State and every facility for the construction of the works has been given to us by the State and the Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway. The works are now well advanced notwithstanding the heavy rains and devastating flood in other parts of Kathiawar and Gujerat. The monsoon conditions in Okhamandal have remained almost normal this year and there has been very little interruption in the construction of the works. Consequently, we expect to complete our works very shortly.

The Directors have entered into an agreement with Messrs. Volkart Brothers, by which they are appointed the sole selling agents for Calcutta and also steamship charterers for the company. Machinery for the salt works has already been ordered out and it is ready for shipment.

This progress, we hope you will agree, is very satisfactory."—A. P.

At a general meeting of the Committee of the Planters Association of Ceylon, it wasdecided to register Assitant Superintendents as additional voters for their estates in the proportion of one vote for every multiple of the minimum subscription.—Free Press.

DENTAL HOSPITAL FOR BOMBAY

SIR C EBRAHIM MEMORIAL

RS 90,000 PROMISED

At a general meeting of the Committee of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, first Baronet Memorial Fund, held on Wednesday evening at the Municipal Corporation Hall, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

That the Honorary Treasurer and Secretaries be requested to put themselves in communication with the Chairman of the Committee of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund and offer the sum collected for the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim 1st Baronet Memorial for the purpose of establishing a Dental Hospital in a suitable locality in Bombay for perpetuating the memory of the late Baronet and they be authorised to hand over the said sum to the Hospital Committee in the event of the offer being accepted.

The resolution was moved by the Chairman, Sir Temulji Nariman and seconded by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, the Secretary of the Fund Committee, stated that there were several proposals mad eby various men as regards the disposal of the fund. The most acceptable proposal was thet they should build a dental hospital in the city of Bombay. The speaker opined that there was a great need of such a hospital in the city.

Sir Temulji Nariman held that the proposed scheme was most desirable. As a medical man he would have proposed none better. He then formally moved the resolution.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund, in seconding the resolution, gave information that the contributions to the fund amounted to Rs. 82,874. With interest added up to that sum, the grand amount had come to Rs. 90,119. After deducting certain disbursements, he had, in his hands, cash amount of Rs. 89,118. He expected one more donation of Rs. 2,500 very shortly. The Committee would be able to give to the Government a sum of nearly Rs. 90,000. The Sheriff further announced that His Excellency and the family of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim had given their consent to the proposed scheme. The resolution was unanimously carried.

ACCIDENT AT VICTORIA DOCKS

On Wednesday night at about 8 p.m an accident took place in a cargo steamer in shed No. 8 Victoria Docks. One Ismail Salubux, a cooly working on board all of a sudden fell in the Bhandar and became unconscious. Dock police was informed who came to the spot and an ambulance car was called for. He was removed to G. T. Hospital where he was kept for treatment. He was under the influence of a shock but no external marks of injury on his person.

FIRE IN MOTOR GARAGE

A fire broke out on Tuesday night in a motor garage at Victoria Second Cross Lane, Byculla, Bombay. A motor lorry belonging to Motor Transport Company was being filled with patrol when a lamp which was closeby set the petrol alight. The lorry next caught fire. The fire brigade arrived on the spot and extinguished the fire. The cleaner who sustained burns, was immediately attended to.

SUICIDE DUE TO CHEST PAIN

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury at an inquest held by the City Coroner, on Wednesday morning, over the body of ons Gajanan Ninaji, a Hind aged about 60 years. It appears that th deceased had a severe pain in the ches and that led him to commit suicide by throwing himself into a well near Jogeshvari, Bombay. From the evidence recorded, it came out that the deceased left his house at Cadel Road, Dadar, on Monday night, saying that he would return soon. Eventually his dead body was found out near the well. There was a sheet of paper with him on which he had written the cause of his suicide and that was "unbearable severe pain in the chest."

SELF-DETERMINATION

NEW PARTY FORMED IN POONA.

POONA, Aug. 10.

With a view to carrying out a definite programme for nation development and to effect similar changes in Government machinery a Self-Determination Association has been started in Poona with Dr. Ketkar as President and S. B. Tilak, a son of Lokmanya Tilak, as one of the Secretaries.—A.P.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN COURT

NARIMAN SUDDENLY TAKEN ILL.

CASE POSTPONED TILL MONDAY.

The Harvey-Nariman case which was postponed till Wednesday did not come up for hearing on account of the sudden indisposition of Mr. Nariman. At 3-30 p.m. Mr. C. N. Kanga appeared for Mr. Nariman and submitted a medical certificate of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh stating that Mr. Nariman was suffering from diarrhoea and required complete rest for some time.

Mr. S. Baker, Soligitor, on behalf of the complainant did not object to the postponement.

His Worship then postponed the case till Monday next.

Mr. Baker intimated that the prosecution had after Mr. Marker one more witness for examination.

His Worship said he would give a week for tendering statement to Mr. Nariman after the prosecution had finished with their witnesses.

HARVEY-NARIMAN CASE

A CORRECTION

Mr. R. D. Bell, Secretary to the Government of Bombay Development Department, sends the following:—

The following passage is extracted from the report of my evidence in the Harvey-Nariman Case, which appeared in your issue of Wednesday 10th August:—

Q: Why were the services of Major Parcelle terminated?

A: He himself resigned.

Q.: Why did he resign?

A.: He told me that he resigned because he saw retrenchment coming.

Q.: And therefore he himself resigned?

A.: Yes.

These questions and answers referred to Mr. Sykes and not Major Parcelle. As regards Major Parcelle, I informed the Court that he was not an officer of the Government of Bombay and that I had never met him.

Sir Clement Hindley arrived in Madras and left for Bangalore this evening with Mr. A. A. Biggs, Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway.

ANDHRA'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT

DR. ANSARI AS CONGRESS PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEZWADA, Aug. 10.

Dr. Ansari was unanimously elected President of the Madras Congress by the Andhra Congress Committee which met here to-day.

A resolution welcoming the Coimbatore decisions was also unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Kaleswanrao and Anjaneyulu both M.L.C.'s. were elected to the All-India Congress Committee, rejecting the Hon. Ramadas Pantulu who was recommended by the Provincial Working Committees.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	August 10.
Previous Closing Rate	19.95
To-day's Opening Rate	19.95
Difference	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	19.78
Difference	—.17

LIVERPOOL.

	August 10.
Previous Closing Rate	10.62
To-day's Opening Rate	10.45
Difference	—.17
To-day's Closing Rate	10.49
Difference	—.13

Broach Expectation —.392

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Aug. 10.
Silver Ready	25 4 0
Difference	higher 0 1 4 0
Silver Forward	25 5 6 0
Difference	higher 0 4 0

Tone of Market: India bought.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to the study of 'Specialised' Courses such as that of *Bank Officers* (C. A. I. B.); *Insurance Managers* (A. C. I. I.); *Company-Secretaries* (F. I. S. A.) and *General Commerce Courses* (D. Com. M. C. and L. C. C.) for which there is an unlimited *field* and *Specialised Accountancy* (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable be taken as an additional tacked in course as that profession is now getting over crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST—A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult Principal Davar or apply for Prospectus giving details

82-84, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1927.

INSULTING PROPOSALS.

In lecturing the Indian political leaders upon their "inability to or unwillingness to face unpleasant realities" the London "Times" takes occasion to descant upon the problems which, in its, opinion, confront the ensuing Statutory Commission. According to this premier exponent of Die-Hard views on Indian political progress, the problems are two. One is less urgent than the other. The less urgent problem envisages the future relations of the ruling princes of India with the Government of India. The "Times" makes in regard to this problem the mischievous suggestion that the Indian politicians are unmindful of the legitimate rights of Indian States. If the ruling princes, it says, have to sacrifice some of their sovereignty, Indian politicians will have to agree to give feudatory States a "voice in matters, concerning the general interests of India and her peoples". The "Times" can rest assured that the Indian politicians have always recognised the value of interesting the ruling princes of India in the welfare of the whole country. All that they claim is that the interests of the subjects of Indian States should be safeguarded. The Indian politicians demand freedom, not merely for British India but also for "Indian" India —freedom from alien control. The Free India they envisage is a federated India in when the right of no Prince or people will be sacrificed.

The only other problem the "Times" thinks should be before the Statutory Commission is that of recommending such palliatives "as may save the Indian Empire from the worst consequences of the communalist fever." In the eyes of the "Times", therefore, the primary duty of the Commission is to recommend practically a continuation in India of the policy of divide and rule, by insisting upon the separate political representation of minorities. Concerned with the "fierce antagonism between Hindu and Muslim", which it apprehends "can be solved, if at all, by time," the champion of British vested interests in India has the hardihood to suggest that India has always been the "paradise of minorities" and all that the Government have to do is to keep the minorities from breaking out into violence for the assertion of their rights. For a Commission, whose duties will be frankly so selfish and so disappointingly circumscribed from the point of view of the Indian Nationalists the "Times" can think of no other personnel than one exclusively British. The Commission must not suffer the pollution evidently of even a minor representation on it of an Indian element. Mr. V. J. Patel has an idea that about one third of the Commission would be Indian. The "Times" strives hard to make even that possibility impossible by its bigoted advice to those in whose power lies the choice of the personnel. And why must the personnel be British? Because they must "be impartial and judicially minded" They must know how to "select essentials from masses of evidence" The insulting implication is that Indians will be wanting in these qualities. The suggestion of the "Times" to exclude Indians from the Commission is evidently only an item in the propaganda now set afoot in London to deprive India of any chance of marching onwards towards self-government. The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Mail" reports that Simla and the India Office are believed to be in agreement in regard to the exclusion of Indians from the Commission. The fantastic proposal of creating a dyarchy in governorships is also believed to be seriously under discussion at the India Office. These are all retrograde proposals, put forward with the object of keeping India more firmly shackled to bureaucratic fetters. It is high time Lord Birkenhead and his advisors realised that if they were to act upon proposals of this type, they will be inviting the recrudescence of an agitation in India whose extent and fury no measures of repression, however ruthless, will be able to check.

JAILS IN BOMBAY.

The Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1926 is as dismal as the Bombay jails. As usual it bristles with figures but they are ill-analysed and ill-digested. A good report of jails, meant to instruct and edify the average citizen interested in good administration, should make a feature of striking facts and figures, should explain them where necessary, should discuss reformative methods tried and should make suggestions regarding better jail administration. Judged by this standard, the Report in question leaves much to be desired. We notice that of the 16,194 prisoners admitted into the jails during the year 1926, nearly 14,000 are classed as illiterate. This is a tell-tale feature which should have been given prominence in the Report proper instead of being left to be searched out from the forest of figures in the appendices. But there is not a word about it in the paragraph about "Raee, Religion, Education and previous occupation." It is imperatively necessary for the public to know what a fruitful source of crime is illiteracy. Drink is another such source but there are no figures in the Report about prisoners who were given to drinking before conviction. In one of the many statements appended to the Report, we find that of the 16,000 prisoners admitted during the year, the Muslim prisonsers were over 7,200. This is frightfully high percentage for a community which is only a minority in the Presidency. The community would like to know how many of these 7,200 prisoners were illiterate and addicted to drink. The paragraph on "Previous occupation" could well have mentioned how many of the 16,000 prisoners were unemployed at the time of conviction.

The problem of juvenile prisoners is a distressing one. It is comparatively easy to save the young from conviction and from being hardened. Yet Government do not seem to have done what they should in the matter. It is sad, indeed, to find that the total number of male youths between the ages 16 and 21 who were sent to prison during the year was 2,075. The Report rightly observes that "those who are under 15, ought never to be sent to prison"—57 boys under 16 were so sent as a matter of fact—but adds that "as the law stands at present juveniles of 15 years and upwards must frequently be sent to jail." Madras and some other provinces have made some provision for special schools for correction on the Borstal plan for juveniles. The people of Bombay have often urged Government to make a similar provision and last year's Report on Jails also recommended the passing of a Borstal Act. But all that Government have done hitherto is to segregate about 200 prisoners from 15 to 20 years of age in a separate Juvenile Jail at Dharwar. It is some relief to note that arrangements have been made whereby girls of under 14, will never be sent to prison in Bombay City but will be kept in the Rescue Home maintained by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council who have so kindly offered to receive such girls. Government and the public should try to make similar arrangements for girls in the mofussil.

Even in the case of adult prisoners, considerable work of a reformatory character can be done in our jails if their industrial and educational section is considerably developed and if this work is amply supplemented by that of Released Prisoners' Aid Societies. The Report says that the average earnings per prisoner employed on jail manufactures is about Rs. 70. This is not a bad average and can be considerably increased if instruction is added to mere mechanical work. In July 1926, Government appointed a Committee to report on the best methods of employihg prisoners so as to assist their reformation by teaching them useful trades and to report specially on the desirability of introducing power machinery into jail factories. The Committee submitted their report to Government in October 1926. It is a pity that the Report is still under consideration of Government. The Report under review does not mention any systematic educational work beyond occasional lectures by outsiders on moral and religious topics. These lectures are very useful but we think that systematic daily instruction of a general character may well be added. If Government could once regard jails more as houses of correction than as penal institutions, they would realise that systematic education is an essential part of jail discipline. The Released Prisoners' Aid Societies in Bombay and Ahmedabad continue to do much good work. But in many ways the work they do, should begin in the prisons themselves. The subject of jail administration in India has not received the attention it deserves. Many suggestions offered by humanitarian are either turned down on financial grounds or scoffed at as heresies. Much of this neglect is due to the theory that jails must be frightful enough to have a deterrent effect. It was as a result of this theory that such barbarous punishments as shaving the heads of women prisoners and the stocks were much in vogue in Bombay even so recently as in the eighties of the last century. Flogging, bell-chains and other de-humanising punishments still continue and show that the theory of frightfulness still holds sway. What wonder then if prisoners get hardened and as many as 5,000 prisoners classed as "habitual offenders" were admitted last year? No human being was ever redeemed from crime by being degraded to the level of or being exploited as a beast of burden.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION.

The total amount subscribed to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund is hardly a little over three lacs of rupees. Considering the immensity of the disaster that has befallen Gujarat and Kathiawar the response cannot be said to be worthy of the Presidency. The explanation of this unfortunate fact is the large number of separate funds started in different cities and by different sections of the people in the same city for the purpose of relief. The call of suffering from Gujarat and Kathiawar has evoked response from every quarter. But if this suffering is to be relieved in the proper and most efficient manner, it is imperative that there should be the minimum waste of money and no overlapping of effort. This can be secured only if the work of providing the sinews of war is centralised and the activities of relief agencies are co-ordinated. Unfortunately, this is far from being the case. On the contrary, we find numerous committees springing up for the collection of funds and numerous organisations carrying on their separate relief activities. The motive inspiring these committees and organisations are laudable, but their multiplicity is calculated to defeat their common aim of affording relief to the distressed. We trust no time will be lost by all these separate organisations to get themselves affiliated to the Central Fund which will at once minimise the difficulty of collecting money and make it possible to utilise it to the best advantage. Members of the public will help in securing co-ordination of relief activities by sending their contributions direct to the Central Fund.

"AN AMAZING OPINION."

Under this heading the "Indian National Herald" has chosen to fall foul of "The Chronicle," on account of the latter heving noticed Miss Mayo's "Mother India" "in a meek and defensive spirit". Not having the "Herald's" reasons for denying the book whatever merit it has; nor believing in the wisdom of shutting our eyes to everything that may be sodden and dirty in our midst, simply because it is ours, we considered the work in question in the only way in which we think respectable journalism should deal with such works. The writer in our contemporary was not even aware of the work until his attention was called the other day by our and other notices of that book; and yet in less than twenty-four hours, evidently, he has been able to read, digest, and pronounce the book to be "the product of a mind capable only of superficial observation, and so diseased as to be able only to interest itself in what is vile, vulgar, and disgusting". We do not, like our contemporary, profess to be an authority on what is "vile, vulgar and disgusting." But on reading its judgment so summarily pronounced, we cannot help recalling that classic passage in Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman," wherein Tanner retorts on Roebuck Ramsden who was enraged against the former's book, and had thrown it into the waste paper basket, 'without even reading it.' For our part, we do not proceed on that principle; and find no discredit in studying a book thoroughly before criticising it. There is nothing in the passage specifically quoted by our contemporary from our notice of the book, which we would, on second thought, alter or modify; for the work does contain much that is true, though painful; and it certainly is the result of patient study and personal observation, though we wish it had shown a like freedom from the bias, which obviously colours it almost in every line, at least in the latter half, where observation is mixed up with opinions. There is a utility in a study of works like these, which may not suit the superior mentality of the "Herald" and its conductors, but which will do no harm to those who have the moral courage and cleanliness enough to stare their own shortcomings, (or those which may be represented as such,) in the face; and who have the strength of will to dare to reform them. No honest Indian can read that book without pain; few can read it without totally and fundamentally disagreeing with its implied thesis of India's unsuitability for self-government; but we do not despair so far of the intellectual honesty of our countrymen, their sense of justice and fairplay, as to doubt that there would be many who would read it patiently, consider the main charges levelled in it against the country as a whole or a community at large and meet it with a rejoinder not steeped in mere sentimentalism and cheap abuse, but replete with sound convincing arguments and undeniable facts and figures which alone can count in matters like these, not the high-and-mighty denunciation so easy, and so agreeable to our contemporary.

THE RESERVE BANK BILL.

UNJUSTIFIABLE PROHIBITION OF COMMERCIAL BANKING.

(By B. F. MADON).

VI*

I have now dealt with the most important parts of the Reserve Bank Bill, viz., its constitution and control, and the provisions regarding the Note Issue Department. I shall now next deal with the other comparatively minor points that strike me. Among these the one that seems to have aroused the greatest amount of controversy is the provision for compulsory Cash Reserves to be maintained by the Scheduled Banks. The Exchange Banks have opposed these provision, and so have our Indian Banks and yet these provisions have been carried in the Select Committee by a majority. I consider these provisions not only a burden on the various Banks, but as actually pernicious in their effects.

PERNICIOUS BURDEN.

It must seem to laymen that it is a very wise provision to hold a certain amount of cash against their deposit liabilities, but all sound Banks do keep and must keep adequate Reserves for this purpose, and much larger Reserves than provided for in the Bill. Then the reader may well ask "Why do Banks object?" The reply is that the new reserves are to be looked at, not to be touched. Suppose a Bank has 2 crores of fixed deposits and 1 crore of current accounts. The compulsory reserve will then be 5 lacs for the first and 7 1|2 for the second, say 12 1|2 lacs. Suppose there is a run on it and 20 lacs happen to be withdrawn on a given day from its current accounts. The utmost it can withdraw from its own money in the Reserve Bank will be only, 1|2 lac. It cannot touch the rest. It can of course re-discount some of its paper with the Reserve Bank, when the latter will give back its own (the private Bank's)' money as such rediscount, and charge 6 or 7 per cent. for it. This is why it will be burdensome on Banks and tend to raise lending rates to customers, but why do I call it pernicious? The answer is that this provision will directly encourage unsound Banking. 'An inefficiently managed Bank will consider that it had done its duty when it had these 2 1|2 and 7 1|2 per cent in the Reserve Bank, and something more in its till, and then may lend out the rest in not readily realisable securities, and the public may be lulled into false security as to the soundness of such Bank from the fact that it kept the Reserves called for by law.'

ILLUSORY SAFEGUARD.

The one country in the world that has been most enamoured of this kind of Compulsory Reserves is the United States, and it is the one country known for the largest number of banking failures at every stage in its history, and its example should be not a model for this country but a warning. Prof. Beckhart of the Columbia University has put his finger on the root of the evil in his book called "The Discount Policy of the Federal Reserve System" where he confesses that "it has unfortunately been true in the history of American Banking that the minimum reserves for Banks as established by law have tended to become the actual reserves." In spite of this experience, and in spite of the fact that no such compulsory reserves are called for in England, or Canada or Australia, we are asked by faddists to keep such reserves, and the Government wants to impose this most unsound provision on this country. I am very strongly of opinion that the Assembly should reject it, and leave it to Banks to keep such reserves as they deemed fit, merely providing that every Scheduled Bank shall have a current account with the Reserve Bank, and keep suitable balances there. When any such Bank approaches the Reserve Bank for rediscount facilities, it will have to satisfy the Reserve Bank that its bankng was sound, that its assets were reasonably liquid, and that it carried the amount of cash that its business would ordinarily require. The provisions for compulsory

(Continued on page 8.)

* Previous articles appeared on 26th, 29th, 30th July and 4th and 6th instant respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Law's Ways and Delays.

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti has focussed the attention of the whole world on the methods of judicial procedure in the American courts. The law's delays are proverbial in every country but in the United States its ways also are evidently as annoying as they are inscrutable to judicial authorities in other countries. A well-known British weekly journal emphasised some time ago in a review of the Sacco Vanzett case how impossible it would be in England to pass sentence of death on a person and then to keep him on the verge of anxiety for months and months, staying the execution while appeals and counter-appeals were lodged to decide the point whether the capital sentence was valid. Accused of a murder they are alleged to have committed seven years ago, the two Italian Radicals were sentenced to death but the execution was stayed pending appeals to higher courts.

Anti-Radical Obsessions.

Sacco and Venzetti have been steadily protesting their innocence. They would have been accorded the right of a fresh trial with full liberty for their Counsel to bring in new witnesses and "new evidence not part of the official record," had it not been the case that a large section of the American public suffers from anti-Radical obsessions. According to the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," the facts discovered since the trial give the strongest support to the contention that the condemned men are innocent. Their case has called forth vigorous protests from Socialist and Radical organisations all over Europe and the two Americas, while in New York the agitation for the re-trial took on a serious aspect when half a million working men went on strike for one hour in mute protest. Judge Thayer, who tried the two men refused to stay the execution, which was fixed for yesterday, but Governor Fuller of Massachusetts has agreed to reconsider the defence application for stay of execution. This is a case in which the American Government must exercise its right of stepping in to order a re-trial and see that justice is done to the two condemned men.

The Disadvantage of Keeping Quiet.

In its comments upon the Indian debate in the House of Commons three weeks ago when Lord Winterton came into sharp conflict with Mr. Tom Shaw, the "Nation and Athenaeum" remarks that although several speakers in the debate reminded the Under-Secretary that India was eagerly awaiting an announcement with regard to the Statutory Commission, he evaded the appeal. The journal says that "the India Office has not so far been able to decide upon the Commission, either its character or its personnel". It considers that Lord Birkenhead "may be tempted to postpone all action until the ten years trial period of the Act is virtually at an end, and then take refuge in a purfunctory set of appointments". It proceeds to observe that "the present relative quiet in India is an influence tending in that direction". It is up to our India political leaders to realise the disadvantage of keeping even "relatively quiet."

Women to the Rescue.

If anything could match the eloquence at the Bombay Women's meeting in aid of Gujarat, it is the sum of Rs. 25,000 that was made up within a few hours. Yet the women are themselves conscious that the sum was not big enough for their big hearts, even as a beginning. Nor have they been content with giving a few coins. Some of them have already left for the flooded areas to serve as volunteers. Several others offered to follow them at the meeting. We dare say many have volunteered to work here in Bombay where, too, pretty good work awaits them. If they could persuade such of their brethren as have done less than justice to themselves to do their whole bit, they will have done much useful work. This, of course, is exclusive of such items as concerts, fancy fetes etc., for which Mrs. Sabawalla and her co-workers have a special aptitude. If the women of Bombay who have never turned from a good cause could again reach their war-time record, now is the time for them.

The Frontier Hindus.

The Government of India owe it to the public to let them know what steps they have taken to stop the mischievous propaganda amongst the Frontier tribes which has led these people to organise a campaign of ostracism against the Hindus in their midst. The recent session of the Hindu Sabha at Nagpur passed a resolution pointing out the grave danger to which the Hindus have been subjected and the lack of protection from the Government which has so far been their lot. A number of Hindus and Sikhs have been obliged to leave Landi Kotal for Peshawar and the latest reports indicate that the heads of the Border tribes have imposed upon Hindus there humiliating conditions if they desire to stay amongst them. Are we to understand that the Hindus on the Frontier cannot expect help from the long and the strong arm of the 'Sarkar' about which so much mention is made in official speeches in North India?

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS OF GOVERNMENT.

ARE THEY RELIABLE?

(BY S. H. Jhabvala.)

The Government of Bombay were groping in the dark all along with regard to facts and figures as to the state of unemployment in the town and the Presidency of Bombay, till at last they hit upon a novel plan of ascertaining the condition by the issuing of Application Forms to the unemployed as well as to the employers, who, it was possible, would send them duly filled in. Accordingly, Government, it is stated, issued no less than 22,000 forms and distributed them to leading institutions, establishments and commercial corporations with a view to getting them properly filled in and then returned. But of these, only 1,852 were worthy of tabulation, for the information submitted was deficient, inaccurate or irrelevant. Though this does not lead the Information Bureau to conclude that there is no unemployment in the Presidency, yet the vehicle by which the statistics are now submitted for public consideration, is indicative of an implication to the contrary. Anybody, on the face of the Bureau's submission, is prompted to conclude that unemployment as a crisis does not exist and that officials like Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjea are justified in the statements they publicly make that industrial unemployment is not of paramount consideration in the economic condition of the land. By issuing a document like the one under notice, the Government of Bombay have rendered a disservice not only to the interests of the poor, voiceless unemployed but also to the possibility of some legislation being ushered into being at the present sessions of the Council. Did not Government by their publication of the data they could gather just at the present moment, mean to convey any other impression upon the mind of legislators and publicists than that the unemployment cry was a mere myth? The very machinery by which Government gathered their faulty materials, was questionable. The futility of the system was carried home sufficiently to Government by their wholesome failure in the days of the late Mr. Sedgewick, the successor of Mr. Findlay Shirras.

MIDDLE CLASS: THE WORST SUFFERERS.

If the actual state of unemployment were measured, it would be found that there is to-day in each home in Bombay except among the really well-to-do, at least one unemployed. The earning factors of the family are under-employed and life in hundreds of homes has been a regular hardship. I have omitted from my consideration, for the present, the poor classes, but I have my eyes on the middle-classes alone. The distress was much more acute two years ago, but failure on the part of the Government as well as the so-called leaders to do anything effective by way of relief, drove a very large number of these unfortunates away from the town in the course of the aforesaid time. Unemployment enquiry cannot be made in a lonely fashion by officials enclosed within the walls of a Secretariat. It requires hard, rough and persistent toil. It needs exploration of the Police Commissioner's lists of suicides committed, the registers of the City Coroner, the schedules filed in the Insolvency Court, the replies received to advertisements in newspapers and so forth. What unemployed distressed at heart and worried in mind, would go all the way to the Secretariat to fill in a form to inform an impotent Government like the present that he is unemployed when he knows full well that the Government is not going to do anything to relieve his distress? I have come across cases during my conduct of my Unemployment Bureau in which the poor unemployed did not have a half-anna worth of money even to post a card to me, or a couple of annas to come and meet me in my office. How can you expect these poor, helpless men to be altruistic enough to help another from whom no hope was to be fulfilled?

PATHETIC HUNT FOR JOBS.

Keep a few jobs with you and advertise that you have them and see if you do not get even in these times 500 applications inundating you. The Labour Gazette did once admit that for one paltry job, poorly advertised, over 300 applications were

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GANDHI—NEHRU CONFERENCE.

MAHATMA EMPHASISES UNITY

MADRAS CONGRESS PARTY'S PROGRAMME

SOLVING NON-BRAHMIN CONTROVERSY

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

The "Hindu" understands that at an informal conference held at Bangalore among Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Satyamurty, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and Mahatmaji, the main topic of discussion was as regards the work of the Congress Party in the Madras Council. Mahatmaji is reported to have stated his opinion, that though he had no faith in the work in the Assembly and Councils, still it was humiliating to the nation that the Congressmen should not stand together as a well-knit body. The Coimbatore decisions are also reported to have been discussed and Mr. Satyamurty is said to have expressed himself, that whatever might be the motives of the Justice Party in joining the Congress, it was the clear duty of the Congress Party, and the Justice Party to see that the 'no-confidence' motion in the Ministers was passed.

Regarding the Brahmin and non-Brahmin controversy, Mahatmaji is said to have expressed himself keenly interested and to have offered to do his bit to settle the differences during his coming tour in Tamil Nadu.—Free Press.

MR. SATYAMURTI IN BANGALORE

INTERVIEW WITH MOTILAL AND MAHATMAJI

BANGALORE, Aug. 10.

Mr. Satyamurti Deputy leader of the Swarajya Party in the Madras Legislative Council had a prolonged interview with Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Gandhi yesterday. Pandit Motilal leaves for Bombay to-night.—A.P.

INDIA'S MINIMUM DEMANDS

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

Among the subjects that will be pressed before the next session of the National Congress in Madras will be one for drafting a Swaraj constitution for India, including in it a provision for a completely Indian army and another making a demand for the complete Indianisation of the Indian army. It is understood that the former resolution is intended to be presented to the Parliament through the Royal Commission as being India's minimum demands.—A.P.

KING OF CAMBODIA DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Paris.—Indo-Pacific Agency announces the death of King Sisowath of Cambodia. —Reuter.

PRIVILEGES OF M. L. A.

PROTECTION AGAINST EXECUTIVE FIAT

MR. S. C. MITTER'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT

CALCUTTA, August 10.

The following copy of the letter dated July 15, 1927 which Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitter, M.L.A., wrote to the Hon. V. J. Patel, President, Legislative Assembly, has now been made available to the Free Press of India.

Dear Sir,

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly inform me whether you have anything further to communicate with reference to your letter No. F61-1|27 A.C. dated, New Delhi, the 21st February, 1927, regarding my letter of the 21st January, 1927. In this connection I beg to add that Hon. Mr. A. N. Moberley, Member-in-Charge of Political Department in Bengal in his speech in the Local Council on the 23rd February, 1927, made it perfectly clear that my detention in jail, under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, is a purely preventive precautionary measure.

I quote from his speech:—"I would reiterate and emphasise that detention in jail is not resorted to in these cases as a punishment for any crime which a person may be believed to have committed—punishment for crime is solely a matter for the courts—the detention is purely preventive..T.....". It is now for you to decide what steps might be taken to vindicate the rights and privileges of a member of the Supreme Legislature, when he is deprived of the elementary right of attending the Assembly by an executive order at a time of unusually calm political atmosphere, on the mere allegation of supicion by the police that he may possibly attempt to commit some crime, some day in future."

Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) S. C. Mitra.

MORE DETENUS RELEASED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Recently three more detenus, Benoyendra Nath Chaudhari of Mymensingh, Kalisankar Ganguli and Kironchandra De have been released.

"Forward" publishes a communication from a detenu which shows that he has been confined in a malarial place and that he has not been allowed to see his mother who has been seriously ill.

Probosh Chandra Chakraborty, the detenu, has been confined in the district of Maldah.—Free Press.

GRIM STRUGGLE AHEAD.

SERIOUS MILL CRISIS

STRIKERS TO HOLD OUT

ORGANISING MONSTER PROCESSION

As had been already anticipated the situation as regard the strike of the Apollo and Manchester Mills, is going from bad to worse. The strikers are as firm in their attitude to hold out till their legitimate demands are granted as the authorities of the mills are determined not to yield an iota till their new scheme is put into operation. The hopes entertained in some quarters that the authorities would come down half way to meet the demands of the strikers are proving to be quite illusory.

INCONSEQUENTIAL INTERVIEW.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Strike Committee had an interview with Mr. F. Stones, of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills. No tangible results came out from this interview except for the fact that the situation became more tense than before. The representatives of the workers made it abundantly clear that unless labour-saving processes were introduced and necessary changes made in the existing machinery it was impossible for the workers to cope with the additional work that they had been called upon to do.

SICKNESS INSURANCE.

The Strike Committee wanted an assurance from the authorities that the system of sickness insurance would be introduced in these mills with a view to provide against the consequences of the strain which the introduction of the new system was bound to bring in its wake. Mr. Stones refused to entertain any such proposal. If the authorities are sure that the introduction of the three-loom system would not tell upon the health of the workers, the Strike Committee is at a loss to account for their refusal to start the system of sickness insurance.

ONLY AN EXPERIMENT.

In his interviews with the representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. Stone states that the system which is sought to be introduced in the Apollo and Manchester Mills is nothing but a long-standing experiment of standardisation of production and the employment of mass-production methods which would lessen the cost of production and at the same time add to the efficiency of work. Mr Stone assures us that the mills have been refitted and sufficiently equipped to suit the introduction of the new system.

OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

The interview which our representive had with the Strike Committee, gives us the other side of the picture. The statement that the machinery has been organised to suit the three-loom system is not according to the Committee entirely correct. Universal bobbins were even formerly used in the two-loom system. Except for the long shuttle, there is no other innovation. The workers have found by experience that the long shuttle is not workable in the present looms unless the length of the bars is increased. This has not been done. Even under the two-loom system, the workers find it a very tough job. They are afraid that the new system will reduce the efficiency of work.

LOWERING THE SCALE.

The members of the Strike Committee have a shrewd suspicion that the management of the mills propose to reduce the rates of wages. As things stand at present, the weavers are paid on the out-put of their work. If, under the two-loom system, the average wages of a weaver come to Rs. 48 per month, under the three-loom system, the wages must come to Rs. 72; but there are strong reasons to entertain a doubt that the management will bring down the wages to Rs. 60, instead of allowing Rs. 72. To all outward appearances, there will be a slight rise in the wages, but the contention of the workers is that it will not be commensurate with the additional exertions that they will have to undergo. If the scale to-day is something like 8 pies a pound, it will be brought down to 6 pies in order to work up an average of Rs. 60 per month. It is, therefore, quite obvious that under the new system there will be a slight increase in the wages, but there will be a substantial reduction in the scale of wages. This is regarded as a subtler way of reducing the wages.

4,000 MEN OUT.

On Wednesday morning, a mass meeting of the strikers was held in the open space at Delisle Road, Mr. Alwe, the President of the Girni Kamgar Maha Mandal, presiding. Mr. Joglekar explained to the strikers the principal points discussed in the interviews. The workers are determined not to receive their pay to-day unless their grievances are redressed and their demands granted. The men from both the mills were present at the meeting. There are only 852 weavers but upwards of three thousand other workers in the two mills have been locked out, because the management cannot find work for them in the absence of weavers. The numerical strength of the strikers, therefore, is somewhere in the neighbourhood of four thousand. One has simply to imagine the daily loss to the mills, which the continuance of the strike must entail. Besides, the machinery of the mills is rusting owing to rain, and constant lubrication is necessary to keep it in a working order.

THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

So far as the reduction of wages is concerned, the strikers look upon the new system as a thin end of the wedge. They have taken up a firm attitude and they will stand by their leaders. Most of the weavers have joined the Trade Union. They are meeting to-day to make arrangements for a huge procession to be organised all over the mill area with a view to enlist sympathy of other workers. Perhaps, the opportunity of the coming Narieli Punam (Cocoanut Day) will be availed of for this procession. The Mahamandal has assured them that it will do every thing needful in the matter.

LATEST FLOOD NEWS

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

BARODA, Aug. 10.

To-day I visited Baroda City and the affected villages. Houses totally and partially destroyed in city number 5,000 and those in villages 10,000. Fifty thousand rupees free grant given for immediate relief. Amount sanctioned by State Tagavi Loan for implements, seeds and housing is four lakhs without interest, out of which two lakhs have already been disributed. Considering amount of damage wrought in the city and villages the least amount necessary would be fifteen lakhs. The Dewan Krishnamachari is extremely sympathetic but people are anxiously awaiting further relief.

PASSPORTS REFUSED!

MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA.

GOVERNMENT'S PLEA OF IMPARTIALITY.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

On the plea that the grant of facilities to a party of British subjects to serve even in a non-combatant capacity in a combatant area in China would evidently be construed as a departure by the British Government from the attitude of strict impartialty towards the various parties involved in the civil war, the Government of India have refused passports for the proposed Indian Medical Mission to China.

A letter intimating this decision has been received by Mr. T. C. Goswami, President of the All-India Volunteer organisation from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.—Free Press.

BENGAL DETENUS

SIR S JACKSON TO DECLARE POLIC

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

The Associated Press of India understands that His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal will in less than a month make a public pronouncement on the Bengal detenus which the local political quarters believe will go a long way towards easing the public mind in regard to this question.—A.P.

ROOKE PINNED BENEATH MACHINE

AUSTRALIAN FLIER MEETS WITH SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

A message from Aurangabad states according to spectators the engine of Mr. Dennis Rooke's aeroplane appeared to fail while passing over some palm trees immediately after taking off. The machine crashed into one of the trees turned over and fell to the grounding pinning Mr. Rooke beneath it.

He was unconscious when extracated but recovered on the way to hospital. He is reported to be progressing favourably and wil proceed to Calcutta for further traetment a ssoon as he is able to do so. The plane is a total wreck but Mr. Rooke intends to continue the fight with a new machine as soon as he has recovered from his injuries.—A.P.

PROTECTION AND PREFERENCE

WHO IS TO BELL THE CAT?

GOVT MEMBERS ON SAFETY FIRST

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The absorbing topic of discussion in Simla is the textile question. The strictest secrecy is maintained as to the developments and the likely decision of the Government of India as a result of their reconsideration. One thing, however, can be said to be well understood, namely that if the Government agree to put forward any scheme of protection, it would be limited to countries against which unfair competition due to inferior conditions of labour depreciated exchange and other causes can be proved. The principal country against which the mill-owners have made out a case of unfair competation is Japan. The Tariff Board also have come to a verdict of unfair competition against Japan only amongst the principal importing countries.

But the Tariff Board have held that there is competition of an unfair character from Japan and measured the unfair advantage accruing to Japan at 4 per cent. To this, strong objection taken by the Commerce Member. In his conference with the mill-owners at Bombay, he was adamant and would not concede the fallacy of attributing to the Tariff Board the absurdity of having recommended 4 per cent. protection without taking the existing duty into consideration. At Simla, this sore point is reported to have been rediscussed, the millowners pointing out to the Commerce Memmer and the Viceroy the unfairness of putting forward after the dissolution of the Tariff Board a proposition which they had ample time to put before the Board if they had so felt. It is said to have been tacitly understood at Simla during the conference between the Millowners and the Viceroy that as it was now too late to have the question re-examined from this standpoint, the argument need no be given too much weight in the industry's demand for protection.

The above has narrowed down the issue to a question of protection or no protection to the textile industry against Japan. This involves a measure of British preference and there is no enthusiasm amongst the members of the Government of India to shoulder any measure of British preference with all the controversy that it is bound to give rise to. Lord Irwin is said to be anxious to show that under his regime, the Government would not fail to give Bombay what is her due. Opinion in informed circles is that the Government decision on the textile question would be either a reiteration of their original decision or an offer of protection against Japan and other countries with depreciated currency and unfair labour conditions which would involve a measure of British preference.—Free Press.

PEOPLES PARTY'S CHALLENGE

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

In a manifesto the Peoples Party who walked out of the Legislative Council in the last session challenge the Government to move the parliament to make an immediate enquiry into the working of the Reforms or as an alternative to dissolve the present Council and order a general election.—A.P.

CATCHING MUSLIM VOTES

SIR. BASIL'S NEW GAME

PILOTING RESERVE BANK BILL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

In Calcutta, the Reserve Bank Bill is still the topic of discussion in political and commercial circles. Sir Basil Blackett, it is stated, before leaving for Simla had secured to himself promises of support of the Muslim members of the Select Committee in piloting through the Assembly, the Shareholders' Bank on certain conditions. One of the conditions is said to be the assurance of predominent Indian element in the Directorate which may be proposed for the shareholders' Bank and adequate representation of Muslim interests on the Board. Assurance has been given that both under the system of single transferable votes, as well as through nominations which would be reserved for the Governor-General-in-Council, the Muslims can depend on at least two Muslim directors on the Board of control. As to Indian majority on the directorate of a Shareholders' Bank, Sir Basil is reported to have agreed to provide for it even to the extent of making it a barely elected majority. According to official calculations, Sir Basil, it is said, hopes to carry the Shareholders' Bank scheme through the Assembly by a liberal majority with the help of solid Muslim votes. Sir Basil who practically offered to accept in Calcutta the State Bank Scheme with an Indian majority is not now prepared, it is authoritatively stated, to negotiate except on the basis of a Shareholders' Bank. Indian circles are porturbed owing to a feeling that in the open session the popular party may suffer defeat.—Free Press.

A Poducottah message says:—Mr. S. Satyamurthi's allegation that the Darbar has been promoting a petition to the British authorities in favour of the claims of the son of the Raja by his Australian wife, is officially denied."—A. P.

WATER FAMINE IN MADRAS

CORPORATION TO REQUEST GRANT OF RS. 22 LAKHS FROM GOVT.

MADRAS, August 9.

In view of the water famine, the Corporation has decided to approach the Government for a grant of 22 lakhs from the sum remitted from the provincial contributions.—A. P.

WELCOME BACK AMBASSADOR

DINABANDHU ANDREWS

HOW TO HONOUR HIM

AHMEDABAD, August 10.

Welcoming Mr. Andrews back, Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":

Some one gave Mr. Andrews the affectionate title of Dhinbandhu. It certainly fits him. His overpowering ambition in life is to be the friend of those in need and the way he helps is by utter self-effacement. It is fitting, therefore, that the first city in India should have voted in address to be presented on his return. But in the abundance of their affection, let the members of the Corporation not forget that Dhinbadhu Andrews is not a monied man. He has almost literally nowhere to lay his head on. He has no cupboard, no treasure chest, no house of his own. He never keeps anything for himself. Anybody may take his box with its contents. When in South Africa, Mr. Pearson and I used to despair of his ever taking care of himself or things which could be called his own. To present him with a rich casket would be a cruelty to him. But if the Corporation would spend any money, it would be proper to vote a purse for him to be used for his life mission. He appreciates affection. But he is never so awkward as when he receives thanks and honours and wonders why he should be thanked or honoured at all. But, however awkward he might feel, let the honour to be done to him be not a whole and corner affair. For whilst it is undoubtedly due to him for his magnificient work in South Africa, it will also serve the purpose of reciprocating the good will that has been created in Africa and would be demonstration of the fact, that in his work, he carried with him the weight of opinion of all India and that he was no less an ambassador for India than Mr. Sastri.—Free Press.

UTILISING FAMINE INSURANCE FUND

MR. AMBALAL SARABHAI INTERVIEWS GOVT. MEMBERS

NEED FOR CENTRALISING RELIEF OPERATIONS

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S APPEAL

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Aug. 10.

After the arrival of the Congress leaders a public meeting of the Godhra citizens was held there, under the presidentship of Mr. Purshotamdas Shah President Godhra Taluka Local Board and by the Unanimous resolution a committee of Non-officials and Officials was appointed for organising relief work A resolution asking the Bombay Government to place Famine Insurance Fund at the disposal of Gujarat was also adopted. I understand from reliable quarters that Mr. W. S. Mukadam M.L.C., for Panchmahals has been making efforts at moving the Government to sanction at least one crore from the Famine Insurance Fund to be distributed as gratuitous relief to the villagers at once. He is of opinion that a representative deputation of leaders should wait upon the Governor without delay. I can say on good authority that Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedabad who returned there yesterday had some talk with responsible members of the Bombay Government at Poona a couple of days ago and gather that sanction from the fund would not be seriously objected to, if pressure is brought to bear upon the Government from all quarters. It is understood, that the technical objection to such sanction raised by the Accountant General has not at all been taken seriously by the Government.

GUJARAT PRANTIK SAMITI

RELIEF MEASURES; LETTER TO SETH J BAJAJ

Swami Anand of "Navajivan," in a letter authorising Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to collect funds on behalf of the Gujarat Pranthik Samiti's flood relief fund, gives details of the relief operations undertaken by the Prantik Samiti. In the course of the letter Swami Anand states:—

"Outside Volunteers and workers canot be very helpful as they are not acquainted with these Districts. However, well-trained and reliable workers have already been sent by the Gujarat Prantik Samiti to different centres and they are also helped by local Volunteers to dender relief work."

"The Prantik Samiti intends to extend the relief work as soon as possible, even to the villages of Baroda where there is incalculable damage. The relief work in Kathiawar has been organised and carried on by Amritlal Seth. Messrs. Maganlal Gandhi, Manilal Kothari and volnteers of Mr. Ramnaravan Podar have been sent to assist him. You are hereby authorised to collect and receive payments for this fund of Gajarat Relief work on behalf of the Gujarat Prantik Samiti and advertisement to this effect will be given in the next issue of the "Young India and Navajivan."

WANTED CENTRALISE EFFORT

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S APPEAL

In acknowledging Swami Ananda's letter, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has issued the following Appeal:—

"The spontaneity of help to the sufferers in every form is a welcome sign of the awakening of consciousness in the Indians generally, and Gujaratis particularly, but I wish to refer here to one defect. Everywhere we find a tendency, in people, to start separate relief works of their own. This process though good in one respect, is not economically a sound one. If all the funds of the different workers be brought under one operation, all will act under one direction, more economically, more usefully and more equally distributed use of men and money will be made.

The Gujarat Prantik Samiti, with its numerous branches in Talukas and villages is the most appropriate organisation for this work and as there is every likelihood of their working in unison with the Central Relief Committee of Bombay, I regard these two the best fitted bodies to guide us in this work. All the same if there is a desire to keep one's own organisations, separate, I request such persons to ask their workers to meet the Gujarat Prantik Samiti workers, who will allot to them separate Talukas giving local men of known reliability to help and guide them. They can, of course, keep their accounts separate and still effect the best use of their money and labour. But in the end I again appeal to one and all to send in their mite either to Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Bombay, or Sjt. Vallabbhai Patel, Ahmedabad."

RESPONSE TO CALL OF THE DISTRESSED.

CHALISGAON CITIZENS' MEETING.

CHALLISGAON, Aug. 10.

A meeting of the citizens of Chalisgaon was organised by the President Chalisgaon Municipality, Mr. H. V. Pataskar, M.L.C., for the collection of funds for helping the afflicted in Gujarat yesterday at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Shet Narayan Bankat. Mr. Mokashi, Pleader, Rao Saheb Pradhan, Sub-Judge, Mr. Pataskar, M.L.C., and Mr .Shamaji Shet made stirring appeals for funds. Resolutions expressing sympathy with the afflicted and forming a local committee for the collection of funds were passed. Rs. 575 were collected on the spot.

The Municipality under the presidentship of Mr. Pataskar, M.L.C., has decided contribute Rs. 300 towards the relief fund.

Mr. Pataskar, pleader, is sending eight bags of grain for relief. To-day Rs. 75 more were collected.—Free Press.

LOSS IN CUTCH.

ESTIMATED AT 8 LAKHS.

(From A Correspondent.)
ANTANI, Aug. 9.

The Wagad District in Cutch suffered heavy loss due to the torrential rains amounting to 50 to 55 inches. Generally the houses in this part being made of mud, very many collapsed. The people have been rendered houseless, foodless and clothingless. The damages are estimated at 8 lacs nearly. In Adesar, Gagodar, Lakadia, Rahpar, Wandhia, Plansava, Rave, Bela, Trambau, Vendh and many places more than half the number of houses collapsed.

NOT BREACHED: ONLY OVERFLOWED.

PRESSMAN VISITS AJWA DAM.

BARODA, Aug. 9.

A representative of the Associated Press visited to-day the Ajwa Dam which was reported to be in danger. He inspected the great wall nearly three miles long but did not find any breaches in it. On enquiries he was told that the water level of the lake had risen to 217 feet in the flood week, while the actual capacity of the lake is only 211 feet. In several places the earth work facing Baroda City has been washed away and the Engineering Department is taking steps to reconstruct it The present water level is 208 feet.—A.P.

GRATITUDE OF THE SUFFERING

BARODA, Aug. 10.

A correspondent wires:—

The chief workers of the Marwari Flood Relief Society was presented with an address by the public of twenty-five villages of Makarpura for relief work done in this area by them. The party is leaving for other flood stricken parts.—A.P.

RELIEF RENDERED IN 90 VILLAGES

WADHWAN, Aug. 10.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Secretary, Gujarat Prantik Samiti, wires:—

Gujarat Prantik Samiti and Seva Samaj of Wadhwan Camp under Mr. Mohanlal Jivanlal, the President, working conjointly have been able hitherto to give adequate immediate relief to the distressed people in most of the affected areas of Jahalawad. Our workers, about forty in number, are working in the affected villages of Wadhwan, Lakhtar, Muli, Sayla, Dhrangadhra, Dashada and Bajana States and villages agency areas and are doing all that can possibly be done to render relief in the form of grain, clothing and in some cases seeds for resowing and monetary help for rehousing agriculturists.

Accounts received so far show that we have been able to reach over one hundred and 90 villages and render relief to nearly 4,000 distressed people.—A.P.

DISTRESSING NEWS FROM WAGRA TALUKA

PROGRESS OF RELIEF WORK

(From Our Own Correspondent).
BROACH, Aug. 10.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha arrived here this morning. He Proceeded to Amod and Jambusar to study the situation personally. Seth Surajmal of Dhulia visited Amod and the affected villages and was highly pleased to see the organisation and expressed great satisfaction for the work being done.

Distressing news arrives from Wagra Taluka. Distress is acute in several villages situated near the confluence of the Dhadhar and the sea. Enquiries in the progress of relief work shows that it has reached the affected areas only to a small extent. More foodstuffs, clothing, seeds and implements are urgently needed.

All communications should be addressed to Dr. Chandulal, President, Broach District Relief Committee.

1 LAKH OF RUPEES FOR TAGVI

FURTEER SANCTION BY GOVT. OF BOMBAY

AHMEDABAD, August 10.

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned one more lakh of rupees to be given as Tagavi in Ahmedabad District.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW TO BE POSTPONED

AHMEDABAD, August 10.

The Presidency Agricultural Show that was to be held in Ahmedabad in December is likely to be postponed till next year in view of the distress in Gujarat.—A. P.

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI ON RELIEF WORK.

WADHWAN, Aug. 10.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, the Secretary of the Gujarat Prantik Samiti, has sent the following wire to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas:—

"Returned yesterday from Dharangdhra. Rajsitapur Sarwajanik Seva Samiti of Dharangadhr with Rao Bahadur Dadubhai as President are doing good relief work. Sent batches of responsible workers in the villages. The Maharajasaheb and Dewan Saheb are taking keen interest. The Gujarat Prantik Samiti gave Rs. 3,000 and two bales of cloth for the villages. Mr. Maganlal Gandhi of Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati has been sent to Hallwad for relief work. Large fund needed. The Gujerat Prantik Samiti and Seva Samaj, Wadhwan Camp, are working co-jointly in Kathiawar. Our workers are working freely in Dhrangadhra State.

Messrs. Vrajlal Vohra and Jiwanlal Gandhi after consulting Sir Purshottamdas arrived here this morning and are proceeding to Dhrangadhra to help the relief work.—A. P.

BARODA GOVT. THANKS VICEROY

BARODA, Aug. 10.

In reply to his telegram, the British Resident at Baroda has sent the following to his Excellency the Viceroy at Wadi:—

"The Baroda Government have asked me to convey to His Excellency their warmest thanks for his most sympathetic message which has given them great encouragement in the midst of their difficulties."—Free Press.

POONA LADIES & FLOOD RELIEF

POONA, August 10.

Ladies of Poona are holding a public meeting on Friday at the Poona Seva Sadan Hall at which a fund for the relief of the distressed and homeless villagers in Gujarat, Baroda, Kathiawar and Sind will be inaugurater. Lady Chanilal Mehta will preside.—A. P.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BARODA

GOVERNMENT CIRCULARS.

We publish below the following circulars issued by the Government of Baroda which will give some idea of the Relief measures adopted in the Baroda State:

The following resume of the orders issued from time to time for the relief of the distress caused by the floods is communicated for the information of all officers.

FREE GRANTS.

2. The Government have already sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for free grants for the relief of the destitute in the shape of Free Grants.

(a) food, clothes etc.,
(b) gifts for putting up huts.

Ryots are allowed to fell trees on Government lands, and remove earth, kankur, etc., from them for putting up huts.

This grant of Rs. 50,000 is in addition to the amounts sanctioned from the relief funds.

Government attach much importance to this form of relief being granted generously and expeditiously. Naib Subas and Vahivatdars working in consultation with members of Sudharais and Mahal Panchayats should see to this in the village allotted to them.

Prompt applications should be made for further grants required under this head, which will be sanctioned as applications come in.

TAGAVI LOANS.

3. A special allotment of Rs. 25,000 was made on the 29th July and upon one and a half lakhs of the current year's allotment have been made available for the grant of tagavi loans.

Government have already ordered that the tagavi loans should bear no interest, and hat the usual restrictions about the grant of loans lower than Rs. 10 and the issue of loans to persons in arrears of previous loans should be waived.

The condition of a stone building (The Arya Kumar Asrama of Baroda) after the floods had subsided. There was water nearly 15 feet all around the building. It can easily be imagined that hundreds of mud huts of the poor must have been swept away by the strong current.

Tagavi for seeds and cattle is very important. It is not necessary that seeds should be obtained from the 'Agricultural Department in all cases. The Department will supply seeds from its depots to ryots who cannot get seeds elsewhere.

Tagavis should also be given for small buildings or building material when ryots apply for them.

Applications should be submitted for further allotments under this head that may be required from time to time.

BUILDING OF HOUSES.

4. Government have already placed officers on special duty in Baroda and in Petlad for organising Co-operative Building Societies of persons who have lost their houses as a result of the floods. In Baroda city, a committee has also been appointed to assist in this work, consisting of Mr. Girdharlal Parekh, Mr. Manikar. Loans to the Central Bank will be lal Nanavati, Dr. Pandit and Mr. Talval- issued at 3-1/2 per cent and to individuals at 4-1/2 per cent. in lieu of the ordinary rates of 5 and 6-1/2 per cent. respectively. This is generally for all classes. For societies consisting of the poorest classes. free grants will be given of a portion of the total cost of building or of materials or of both in accordance with the circumstances of each society.

And will also be given to individuals on similar terms.

For Bhangis etc. in Baroda City and Petlad, the Municipal Councils concerned have been requested to undertake the construction of houses with the aid of Government.

For assistance in building enterprise the Government propose provisionally to allot Rs. 10 lakhs.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

5. All officers and others should move in the villages freely and administer relief in a liberal spirit. All relief and tagavi should be given on the spot and villagers should not be directed to come to headquarters or to the other villages.

COUNCIL ORDER.

The Sar Suba applies for an additional allotment under Tagavi to meet the flood situation. In continuation of the orders already issued on the subject, an allotment of Rs. 2,50,000 (two lacs lfty thousand) is placed at the disposal of the Sar Suba for the grant of loans for the purchase of seeds, cattle and agricultural implements. Council have already ordered that such loans upto Rs. 500 will not bear interest, and are to be advanced subject to the conditions laid down in Council Order No. 1618 dated 6th August, 1927. This allotmet will be in addition to the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 (one lac and lfty thousand) already transferred tor this purpose under Dewan Order No. 1316 dated 3rd August, 1927, from the current year's Tagavi allotment, thus making a total of Rs. 4 lakhs.

2. The Accountant-General is requested to provide for this amount in the Budget

GOVT MEASURES OF RELIEF

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN.

The Government of Bombay have addressed the following letter dated Council Hall, Poona, August 9, to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund:—

Sir,— I am directed by the Government of Bombay to forward for the information of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund Committee the following summary of the action which Govenment have taken and are taking to deal with the present situation in Gujarat:—

(1) RELIEF OF IMMEDIATE DISTRESS.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Collectids of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals have already been authorised to incur all necessary expenditure where charitable funds were not at the moment available for the relief of distress by the supply of food, clothing and provision of temporary shelter. Except in those tracts of Ahemedabad District which are still inaccessible immediate distress which is susceptible of relief is now obtaining it.

(2) TAGAVI GRANTS.

Instructions have already been issued to the Commissioner, Northern Division, and the four Collectors to proceed with tagavi grants to agriculturists for the restoration of land, purchase of seed and cattle, and the rebuilding of houses to the extent essential for the effective conduct of agricultural operations. The extent of the liability thus incurred cannot be ascertained for the present, but it may be stated that a sum of one lakh of rupees was placed at the disposal of the Collector of Ahmedabad last week, and that to-day another lakh of rupees has been placed at his disposal for the purchase of seed.

(3) AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Joint Director of Agriculture, Dr. Burns, has already proceeded to Gujarat where in conjunction with the Deputy Director Rao Saheb Bhimbhai he is taking charge of the operations of this Department. An extra staff including all Gujarati speaking men in the Department is being sent to assist him. The work of the Department is to arrange that the supplies of seed, implements and bullocks required to make an immediate start in replanting the land where crops have been destroyed, and also the land which will normally come under crops in this month and next month will be immediately available at the places required. If it is found necessary an additional temporary staff will be employed to advise people whose lands have been damaged whether their lands can be re sown and if so, with what crops. The Department will arrange with the Provincial Co-operative Bank to oppittion between themselves the areas for the supply of seed.

(4) CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The Registrar is in communication with the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank who have received a report from Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, and it is understood that a meeting of the Board of the Bank will be held in Bombay to discuss the whole question of relief as soon as Sir Lalubhai returns from Broach.

(5) CATTLE.

The Livestock Expert to Government is arranging to visit Pinjrapoles and Gowrakhshallas to obtain from them bullocks that may be useful for work in the fields. Government are in hopes that it may be possible to obtain many free of cost. Arrangements are also being made to pudchase additional animals if required from suitable areas. As regards fodder Government have in stock at Godhra, Dohad and Palghar 205 lakhs of pounds of good fodder, and further quantities can be obtained if required

(6) SUPPLY OF TIMBER.

The Chief Conservator of Forest is now visiting the affected parts, in order to ascertain what stores of Government and other timber are immediately available, and whether bamboos are available or can be easily cut. A large supply to teak poles are already avilable from the North Tiana Forest Division

ORGANISING FLOOD RELIEF

BANDRA CITIZENS' ACTIVITIES

BANDRA, Aug. 9.

The General Committee appointed at Sunday's Public meeting, met yesterday evening at the Town Hall with Mr. Leo Rodrigues on the chair. Ways and means for collecting funds and clothing were discussed. The following office bearers were proposed. Chairman: Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. H. R. Michael: Hon. Secretary Mr. E. B. Gimi.

In order to facilitate collection of funds and ensure safety, the Committee are issuing booklets containing tickets of various denominations viz., four-annas rupee; five rupees. ten rupees, twenty-five rupees and fifty rupees slips. These books will be distributed by the Secretary.

An Executive Committee of 15 members was formed to make periodical inquiries about the progress of the movement.

The Chairman was authorized to request the Vicars and Chaplains of the various churches in Bandra to devote a special day's collection at the religious services for the Relief Fund.

It was also proposed to request the Municipality to donate Rs. 1,000 to this Fund.

Mr. S. S. Naik informed the Committee that his volunteers had gone round, collecting clothing and that he now had four bales ready for dispatch to the flood-stricken areas. He requested the members to give every possible aid to these volunteers when they called round.

The usual vote of thanks terminated the meeting.

"FLOOD FUND BOMBAY".

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

The telegraphic address of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund is "Flood-fund Bombay".—A.P.

OFFER OF HELP FROM PARSI EMERGENCY CORPS

The Parsi Emergency Corpse has worked during the last influenza epidemic and rendered aid and relief to the sufferers. More than one thousand persons are again offering their services for the relief of those who are flood-stricken. They are requested to apply at the Headquarters, Naval Volunteers and Sea Scouts, Great Western Building (Old Admiralty House), opposite the Royal Indian Marine Docks, Apollo Street, Fort, The volunteers are equipped with First aid appliances or boats and rafts wherever necessary.

Telegrams to be addressed to Com-

(Continued on next Page.)

NEW-RESPITE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI?

LONDON. Aug. 10.

Boston.—The new respite for Sacco and Vanzetti is indicated by Governor Fuller's announcement that he is considering the defence plea for the stay of execution. The Executive Council will sit on 10th August instead of 11th as it must advise on the respite if Governor consents to it.—Reuter.

24 HOURS' GENERAL STRIKE

LONDON, Aug. 10.

New York.—A 24-hour general strike as a protest against the sentences on Sacco and Vanzetti is not as popular as the leaders predicted. Labourites and police, respectively, estimate the participants at 400,000 and 145,000.

CATHOLIC CHURCH BOMBED.

LONDON, August 9.

Chicago.—The Catholic Church in the centre of the parish inhabited by one hundred and fifty thousand Italians was bombed to-day, and its pillars and windows were shattered. The Neighbourhood was previously flooded with handbills advertising Sacco Vanzetti protest meeting.—Reuter.

TRYING JUDGE REFUSES TO REVOKE SENTENCE.

LONDON, August 9.

Dedham (Massachusetts).—Judge Thayer who tried Sacco and Vanzetti has refused to revoke sentence passed on them or to stay execution.—Reuter.

APPEAL FILED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Boston.—The counsel of Sacco and Vanzetti have filed an appeal from the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court denying the writ of error. This is another effort by the defence to utilise the State Courts to the utmost before applying to the Federal Courts.—Reuter.

AMERICAN EMBASSY GUARDED

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Both approaches to the American Embassy in London are held by armed and uniformed police. The civil occupant of the Embassy is an English caretaker. All officials are on furlough.—Reuter's Special.

NON-INTERVENTION OF SWEDISH GOVT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Stockholma.—Government has refused the request by the delegation to use its influence with the United States Government to postpone the sentences on Sacco and Vanzetti—Reuter's Special.

BOYCOTT MOVE SET AFOOT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

A special cable to "Forward" says the congress of International Federation of Trade Unions at Paris decided to instruct the Executive Council to prepare a scheme for an international boycott of American goods if the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti was carried out.—Free Press.

TRAGEDY IN SHANGHAI

HEAVY ROOF COLLAPSES

33 CHINESE KILLED : 150 INJURED

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Shanghai.—33 Chinese have been killed and 150 Chinese injured by the collapse of the heavily-tiled roof of a Chinese market on the borders of the French Concession.—Reuter.

60,000 MILL-WORKERS TO BE STRANDED ?

WILL NANKING GOVT. WITHDRAW EXCISE DUTY ?

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Shanghai.—Nine Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai have adopted a resolution that rather than face ruin they would close down and discharge their 60,000 Chinese mill-hands unless the Nanking Government withdraws the proposed excise duty due to be imposed on September 1st.—Reuter.

EXAMINATION, NOT ENQUIRY

BOYCOTT OF ROYAL COMMISSION URGED

MADRAS, August 10.

A total boycott of the coming Royal Commission on constitutional reforms is urged by Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, in an interview to the Free Press of India.

"No nationalist should" he says, "accept a seat on the Commission; nor should the Congress lead evidence before it. The Commission comes not to give us Swaraj but to examine if we have worked dyarchy successfully. The country has not yet recovered from the collapse of the Non-Co-operation movement and communalism is rampant everywhere. The Imperialists are anxious to discredit our cause and are sending out the Commission now. It would be a national disaster if the Congress elects to give evidence before it."—Free Press.

"UNWARRANTED AND UNWORTHY ASPERSIONS."

TRAVANCORE M. L. C.'S FUTILE ATTEMPT AT PROTEST

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 10.

In the Travancore Council when it discussed the token motion for a ruling against the assignment of lands to foreigners, several members advocated that without European capital the vast waste lands could not be opened while the lowland puduwal alone were cultivable by ordinary middleclass.

The Dewan, in a lengthy speech, condemned the ultra blue blooded patriots and newspaper mongers deploring the dropping of the Brooke Bonde scheme, and pleaded for foreign capital and enterprise. Any advocacy against it was characterised as a suicidal policy to Travancore.

After the land revenue demand was sanctioned by the Council permission was sought to move an adjournment motion discussing an urgent definite matter namely the situation created by the "Unwarranted and unworthy aspersions" cast against public men of the State by the Dewan president's speech the previous evening in winding up the debate and his sneering and discoureous tone referring to opublic against Mr. Watt's Brooke Bond scheme.

The President disallowed the adjournment motion on the grounds of vagueness and concerning past matter since no grave situation was created.—Free Press.

VICEROY TO VISIT ANJANTA CAVE

HYDERABAD, Aug. 10.

he Viceroy with a small party will pay a private visit to-morrow to the Ananta Caves. Mr. G. Yazbanji, Director Archaelogical Department, has been deputed by the Nizam's Government to show to His Excellency the historial frescoes and paintings of the famous caves.—A.P.

UTILISING FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.

(Continued from previous page.)

manding Officer, Emergency Corps, Tardeo, Bombay.

SCOUT SECRETARY IN AFFECTED AREAS.

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, the Provincial Scout Secretary went to Amod and Jambosar to study relief wrok first hand, and has proceeded to other affected areas in the Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts. Scouts have given very good account of themselves all along, he writes. At Amod he personally saw Scouts at work.

HELP DISTRESSED BARODA.

The following appeal has been issued by the Meman Punch of Baroda:—

Due to the recent cyclonic rain and flood in Baroda thousands of houses have collapsed and enormous damage to property has been caused. Thousands of persons are in pitiable condition without food and clothes. It is an undoubted fact that the need is very urgent and help at the earliest possible moment is essential to relieve the distressed persons. So Meman Punch of Baroda request all the citizens to help in money, clothes, corrugated sheets etc., and to ask others to subscribe liberally to the relief fund and send them to any of the following addresses. A receipt of acknowledgement will be sent the subscribers.

Seth Memon Haji Ahmed Tayeb Zaveri, Ghadiali Pole, Baroda; Seth Haji Osman Valimohmed Silver Merchant, Mandvi, Baroda. Seth Haji Osman Tayeb, Zaveri, Mandvi, Baroda. Haji Almohmed Abdulla, near Samalbecher Pole, Baroda. Seth Tarmahomed Adam Meman. Gene, Merchant, Raopura, Baroda. Haji Dada Sumar, Chaidiwala, Dandia Bazar, Baroda.

VADNAGRIS QUOTA.

The Vadnagris in Bombay met in a public meeting on Monday night at the C. P. Tank to express Sympathy with their flood. Stricken and suffering brethren in Baroda Mr. Patel Purshotama Nathuram presided.

The president referred to the calamity that had befallen their country and pointed out how necessary it was for them to run to the relief of their countrymen. He announced that Rs. 7,000 had already been contributed, and appealed for more. Mr. Nathuram, however, expressed that the efforts of a few individual would not be of any tangible help to the numerous souls that were plunged in distress, unless the State machinery was made to move with its unlimited resources.

PANDIT SANTANAM'S APPEAL.

The following appeal has been issued over the signature of Pandit K. Santanam:—

People of the Punjab must have heard with acute pain the appalling catastrophe that has befallen the inhabitants of Gujrat and Baroda in the Bombay Presidency due to excessive rains. District after District in that area is submerged under water; many lives have been lost, and hundreds and thousands of families have been rendered homeless and destitute. As the full details are not yet to hand it is not possible to realise the exact extent of the calamity, but from what information we have we can very well realize that there is a vast damage done, throughout the province of Gujrat. It behoves us, therefore to do what we can to alleviate this misery by contributing as largely as possible towards the relief of the families who have been hard hit by the floods. The Punjab should remember that it has a debt to pay to the Bombay Presidency, for during the Martial Law days Bombay was the province which contributed most towards the relief of the Martial Law sufferers and the Jallianwala Bagh Fund. The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has, therefore, decided to open a relief fund and appeals to the public of the province for generous support.

Misfortunes never come singly, and while we have been hearing with horror of the havoc done by the floods in Ahmedabad we have been hearing also of the sudden and terrible plight of hundreds of Hindu and Sikh families who have been turned out of their homes by the tribes of the Trans-Border Area. Most of these families are our own kith and kin who had settled for generations in the Trans-Border Area and had been carrying on their business there peacefully. They had been in the best of relations with their neighbours and until recently had no reason to suppose that the relations would in any way become strained, for no fault of their own but as a result of propaganda carried on elsewhere. The main fact, however, is that they have been suddenly turned out of their homes bag and baggage. From the reports to hand it appears that these families are in very great distress, and something should be done to help them immediately for help, if rendered too late would be no help to them at all. While efforts should be made to stop this forced migration it becomes our duty also to do all that we can to give immediate relief to those families who, we are told, are crowding into Peshawar. The Working Committee has decided to open a relief fund for this purpose also. As no time is to be lost, we appeal to all the people to send their quota, however, small it might be, to the Provincial Congress Committee which will thankfully receive the same.

All contributions are to be addressed to the General Secretary, Provincial Congress Comuittee, Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore. Doners should earmark their contributions either for the Gujarat Floor Relief or the Trans-Border Families Relief Fund. We can assure the donors that any money given to either of the two funds will be applied solely for that purpose, and will be handed over to the organizations on the spot which will undertake the distributions of the relief in the most effective manner. If contributions are received without any instructions they will be divided half and half between the two funds.

We hope the public will rise to the occasion and show its sense of sympathy with the afflicted of both the areas. We also expect generous donations from all right thinking persons all over India who heartly disapprove of the pernicious communal propaganda which has resulted in forced banishment of the innocent Hindu and Sikh residents of the Trans-Border Area.

PROFITEERING IN FLOOD-STRICKEN DISTRICTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is officially reported that many landlords in Ahmedabad, Kaira. Baroda and other districts ravaged by the floods have been trying to extort excessive rents from their tenants on pain of immediate ejectment through the Court of law. Owing to the collapse of thousands of houses there would naturally be great scarcity in house-accommodation and although there would be nothing wrong if a moratorium were immediately declared so as to give the afflicted poor some breathing time till their houses are re-built. The least that can be done under the stress of dire circumstances would be to make the existing Bombay Rent Acts applicable to Ahmedabad, Kaira and other places. No fresh legislation whatsoever is needed in such a case so far as the British territory is concerned. There is a provision in both our principal and subsidiary Rent Acts authorising the Governor in Council to direct by notification that the Acts shall come into operation in any local area on such date as may be specified in such notification and that it may be further directed that all or any specified portions of the Acts may apply with such modifications as to dates as may be deemed necessary, having due regard to the general principles of the Acts to any class or classes of premises as may be specified. Controllers should be immediately appointed. The rents may be reduced later on if need be by an Emergency Act.

It is reported that the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member of the Executive Council, is moving in the matter and has wired for full particulars.

As regards profiteering in food stuffs, it will be necessary to control their prices as was done in England during the War and for some time thereafter.

The Baroda State may well follow the example of British India in this matter, since distress in that state is very severe.

Yours etc.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

SUGAR MERCHANTS' FUND

The following are the details of the first list of contribution received by the Sugar Merchants' Association:—

Seth Currimjee Jivanjee Rs. 1,001, Seth Noorbhai Jivanjee Rs. 1,001, Seth Huseinbhai Jivanjee Rs. 1,001, Haji Gulammahomed Ajam Rs. 1,001, Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Rs. 1,251, Messrs. Kian Gwan (India) Ltd. Rs. 1,501, Seth Uttamlal Maneklal Rs. 251, Seth Abdul Ajij Haji Tayeb Rs. 751, Seth Ratanjee Virpal Rs. 301, Seth Abdul Rahim Osman Rs. 251, Seth Jahangir Ratanjee Dubass Rs. 251, Seth Jepal Panachand Rs. 201, Seth Maganlal Dipchand Rs. 201, Seth Habibbhai Huseinbhai Rs. 201, Seth Seventilal Hathalal Rs. 201, Seth Dalchharam Nanchand Rs. 201, Seth Elias Haji Oomer Rs. 201, Seth Foolchand Premji Rs. 151, Seth Kantilal Manilal Rs. 151, Seth Lilachand Shantilal Rs. 151, Seth Vaghjee Laxmidas Rs. 151, Seth Mohanlal Valmaji Rs. 151, Seth Maganlal Bhagvandas Rs. 151, Seth Chhaganlal Bhagvandas Rs. 151, Seth Ramdas Haridas Rs. 151, Seth Haridas Co. Rs. 125, Seth Kalyanjee Panachand Rs. 125, Seth Jayantilal Babaldas Rs. 101, Seth S. R. Maneksha Rs. 101, Seth Jani Girjatshanker & Co. Rs. 101, Seth Ratansi Vasanjee Rs. 101, Seth Amritlal Jagjivan Rs. 101, Seth Janoo Hasan Rs. 101, Seth Nurmahomed Haji Juma Rs. 101, Seth Vithalray Vallabhram Rs. 101, Seth Gulabchand Juthabhai Rs. 75, Seth Ambalal P. Parikh Rs. 25, A Parsee Gentleman (through the Secretary) Rs. 25, Seth J. Faramroj & Co. Rs. 351, Seth Pragjee Narsee Rs. 201, Seth Ishabhai Gulamhusein & Co. Rs. 251, Seth Mamad Ishak & Co. Rs. 251, Seth Amad Umar & Co. Rs. 251, Seth Habib & Parekh Rs. 201, Seth Dayashanker Devshanker Rs. 201, Seth S. G. Shah & Co. Rs. 201, Seth Habib Valimahomed & Co. Rs. 201, Seth Abdul Karim Haroon Rs. 151, Seth Sitar Umar & Co. Rs. 151, Seth Bhogilal Chhotalal & Co. Rs. 151, Seth Gordhandas Nemidas Rs. 151, Seth Muljibhai & Manakchand Rs. 101, Seth Bhagvandas Morarji Rs. 101, Seth Kalyanji Muljee & Co. Rs. 101, Seth S. Jetha Bhanji & Co. Rs. 101, Seth Chhotalal Shivji & Co. Ps. 101, Seth Chhaganlal Ratanjee Rs. 101, Seth Keshavlal Trikamlal Rs. 101, Seth Karamuchand Khimchand Rs. 101, Seth E. M. Joseph Rs. 101, Seth Bhikhabhai Chunilal & Co. Rs. 101, Seth Nanchand Devuchand Maheta Rs. 101, Seth Ebrahim Ahmed Rs. 101, Seth D. N. Marshall Rs. 75, Seth Kantilal Nathoobhai & Co Rs. 71, Seth Jeichand Valchand Rs. 71, Seth M. E. Nakhuda, Rs. 71, Seth M. R. Nakhuda Rs. 71, Seth Keshavlal Lalluchand Rs. 51, Seth Chatrabhuj Nathoobhai & Co. Rs. 51, Seth Hirachand Karsandas & Co. Rs. 51, Seth Jivraj Jagjivan & Co. Rs. 51, Seth B. Ratanji & Shavaksha B. Shroff Rs. 51, Seth Narottamdas Jethabhai Rs. 51, Seth Jayantilal Juthabhai, Rs. 51, Haji Abdul Latif Kadardina Rs. 51, Seth Vithaldas Dhanji & Co. Rs. 31, Seth Manilal Uttamchand & Co. Rs. 31, Seth Chatrabhuj Damodar Rs. 31, Seth Bholabhai Keshavlal Rs. 31, Seth Manilal Tapidas Rs. 25, Seth Suleman Ebrahim Rs. 25, Seth Ambalal Gabharuchand Rs. 25, Seth Bhagvatiprasad Parmanand Rs. 25, Seth Velji Damji Rs. 25, Seth Girdhardas Khimchand Rs. 25, Seth Dharmsi Jipal Rs. 21, Seth Gangadas Laxmidas Pareks Rs. 21, Seth Parshottam Kamalsi Rs. 21, Seth Amritlal Panachand Rs. 15, Seth Hathising Chakubhai Rs. 11, Seth Jesinglal Ramchand Rs. 11, Seth Jagjivan Virchand Rs. 11, Seth Jtshinglal Punamchand Rs. 5, Seth Abba Tayeb Rs. 5, Seth Latiff Valimahomed Rs. 5, Seth Habib Ganv. Rs. 5, Seth Ahmahomed Karim Rs. 5, Messrs. Ambalal Motichand & Punamchand Gotamdas Rs. 11.

GUJARAT FLOOD RELIEF

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A. C. K. P. from Bandra has

EARN Rs.10 PER DAY

"CHRONICLE'S" Grand Prize Scheme

Give the Correct Answer and Win the Prize.

"The Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest, subject to the conditions announced in the advertisements columns.

To-day's question is:—

Which horse will win the Basra or the Patiala Plate in Saturday's Races?

(If any of these events are divided, only the result of the first division will count for purpose of this competition).

The answer to this question must reach this office on or before Saturday noon.

PRIZE-WINNERS:—

The prize for correct answer to question No. 2 goes to Mr. Maganlal C. Mehta, Bombay. The answer is: "H. E. the Governor will not visit Gujarat before 10th instant."

Dr. Mrs. F. M. Saldanha Fernandes gets the prize for an approximately correct answer to question No. 6 regarding American Crop Bureau Report.

No correct answers to questions. Nos. I. and III. were received.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and superscribed "Prize Competition."

really done a great service to C. K. P. community of Bombay and suburbs in drawing their attention to the fact that the above community has taken a narrow communal view of the humanitarian work. It is a pity that communalism should play a part even in such common matters: while the party leaders are at their best to lessen communalism, small groups which were non-existent as a separate oranisation should spring themselves up. At a meeting held in Dadar on the 4th August to collect funds etc., the question of collecting for the Central Flood Relief Organisation was considered, and in spite of the strong arguments put forward by Messrs. D. Vithalrao Pradhan and S. S. Gupte, B.Sc. to work for the above Committee without forming themselves into a different communal groups it was received to subscribe to the C. K. P. Flood Relief Committee. While we appreciate the resolve to subscribe for a common cause, one wonders why this narrow communalism. In this connection I think it would not be out of place to mention that it would be in the interest of all concerned, if instead of each one forming a relief Committee of his own, all diverse associations should work under one name. This will be the first step towards working for a common cause under one organisation.—Yours etc.

B. V. PRADHAN.

KATHIAWAR'S PLIGHT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We are now in a position to have some idea of the mischief of the terrible rains in various parts of Kathiawar. Chudar, Limbdi, Wadhvan, Dhrangadra Dholka, Dhandhuka and the surrounding districts seem to be the principal victims of the rainstorm. Dholka is reported to have been almost wiped, off. More detailed reports are still awaited. Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth and other volunteers have been touring all around in Kathiawar to secure available reports and to give all possible help.

The conditions of Gujarat are much more terrible than those of Kathiawar. The hardships and destruction in Baroda Ahmedabad, Jambusar, Nadiad, Amed and adjoining villages are simply unimaginable. Under these circumstances it is the urgent duty of every brother and sister to do one's utmost to relieve the distress and to help the homeless. The Central Relief Fund is opened in Bombay to collect contributions and to send help to the distressed areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar. More than two lakhs have been contributed to the same. But this is indeed a very small sum compared with the magnitude of the requirements of the country.

Saurashtra Seva Samiti is also working in the same direction. It has opened its branch at Champshi Building, Princess Street Bombay and collections of money and materials are being made there. The said Samiti will remit to the Central Fund Committee whatever is contributed to the general relief, and will remit to Saurashtra Seva Samiti-Kathiawar whatever is specifically donated for Kathiawar. So I request all charitably-minded persons to collect and send their contributions to the said Samiti office.

It is not the rich only who can help in this cause of mercy and humanity. The rupee of a rich man and the pie of a poor man have the same merit. Such calamities are the occasions which can call forth the highest self-sacrifice and brotherly service. It is therefore expected that everybody whether rich or poor will bring his offering at the altar of service and realise the fruit and mission of human life.

The geographical Gujarat and Kathiawar are not really the whole of Gujarat and Kathiawar. It is spread all over the world. Those Gujaratis who have established themselves outside Gujarat and Kathiawar are comparatively much better off. This appeal for funds is extended to them with a sure hope that they will certainly not bag behind in responding to the call of the mother-country.

Whoever desires to contribute in any form may do so at the following place:—

Saurashtra Seva Samiti Champshi Building, Princess Street, Telegram: Tanbishah Bombay 2.

Tele. No.—23451,

Yours, etc.

PARAMANAND KUNVERJI,
Secretary, Saurashtra Seva Samiti.

FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR FAMINE-STRICKEN.

BOMBAY STEAMSHIPS CO. TO CARRY FREE OF CHARGE.

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

The Secretary the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, sends the following to the Associated Press:—

Messrs. The Bombay Steamships Limited, have informed the Fund that they would carry free of all freight and landing charges all "bona fide" consignments of food and clothing for the relief of distressed persons in Gujerat and Kathiawar.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The Fund requires very urgently volunteers to work at the grain and clothes depot which has been opened at Kalbadevi Road as already announced. Volunteers are also required for the office work of the Fund at No. 3, Home Street, (Canada Building), Fort, Bombay.

Mr. Amritlal Thakker wires from Anand that no volunteers are required there.—A. P.

IN AID OF THE FLOOD-STRICKEN AND EXPELLED.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

To help the distressed the Marwari Relief Society has decided to send relief workers to render assistance to the flood-striken people of Orissa and the Hindus of the Frontier Provinces who have come to grief at the hands of the Afridi Mohamedans.—It is earnestly hoped that the public will liberally contribute to be funds of the Society, considering the fact that without their help such a huge task is difficult to accomplish. Mr. Motilal Jajodia, Hon. Secretary, Marwari Relief Society, 7|7 Jagmohan Mullik Lane, Calcutta.

SMALL CAUSES COURT'S CONTRIBUTION

The members of the Bench and Bar of the Small Causes' Court have collected nearly Rs. 1,250|- for the Gujarat and Kathiawar floods relief out of which a sum of Rs. 250|- were handed over to Mr. A. D. Seth before he sailed for Bhavnagar on s.s. "Bahaduri" and a sum of Rs. 1,000|- has been now handed over to the Central Fund.

THE FLOOD AND SANITATION

To The Editor, The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that so many villages and towns have been partly or wholly demolished by the floods the present time seems to be a good opportunity (unlikely to recur) for laying them out afresh on sanitary principles, with wide 50 foot streets and open spaces. It seems probable that one of the most fruitful sources of disease and poor physique is the congestion of inhabited areas. What seems needed is rough town and village planning schemes, such as an intelligent Mamlatdar could, under general directions, carry out. Additional areas might be required, but the cost if any, would be worth it. In some cases entirely new sites might be selected. To facilitate matters, it might be widely proclaimed that anyone, who rebuilds without reference to the authorities, will get no pecuriary help from Government or relief funds.—Yours etc.

X

Mirpur Khas Sind: Aug. 7.

MOVEMENTS OF PAST GLORY

MR. KELKAR AND INDIAN STATES.

RELATION BETWEEN RULER AND SUBJECTS

JAMKHANDI, Aug. 9. (By Mail.)

A large number of subjects of Jamkhandi from various Talukas assembled here yesterday to attend the state subjects conference held under the chairmanship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar M.L.A.

Mr. Kelkar who arrived here early yesterday morning was accorded a cordial reception and was taken in procession in the city.

The President and delegates were welcomed by Mr. Arikhandi the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

RULERS AND SUBJECTS.

Mr. Kelkar then spoke in Marathi. He asked the people to be above any personal criticism of any chief or of the British administration and to be aloof from religious and communal controversies. Though slowly launched in British India, he lamented that the principle of progressive realisation of responsible Government had not as yet been thought of in State rule. He characterised the relations of the ruler of a state and its subjects as those of a trustee and a beniciary and advised the Rulers to safe guard the interests of the beneficiaries even at a small sacrifice to themselves.

DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE.

Continuing the President compared the demands of British subjects and those of the subjects in the State and remarked that half of the demands, i.e., Indianisation of the services was already adhered to in the State, but the State officers were not responsible to the people. He supported the retention of the Indian States in India and said they were monuments of the past glory of their ancestors and examples of rule by Indians.

In conclusion he advised the Chief Saheb of Jamkhandi to grant a Legislative Council to Jamkhandi and made mention of the progressive policy in education and schemes for the happiness of the subjects.

The Conference will meet to-day to pass resolutions.

AN UNJUST ATTACK.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was really surprised to read the comments of the "Evening News" of the 9th inst. on what I am reported to have spoken at the meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Sunday last.

1. With reference to Deccan, all that I said was that I was present at the meeting at Poona the previous day; and that it broke my heart to see that Gujarat which paid for Deccan, for Moplas, for Bengal and every other afflicted part of India should be at present compelled to stand before Maharashtra and beg for every small sum that was available. I cannot understand how this came to be transformed into a statement that Deccan had paid a meagre sum. As a matter of fact, the subscription of Rs. 33,000|- on the spot at the Poona meeting was more than I expected, looking to the short notice at which the meeting was called.

2. As to my alleged attack on the Government, what I stated was that the loss was so great that no private effort could appreciably relieve it; and that if Government and the Indian States failed to restore Gujarat to its previous condition, they will not deserve the name of Governments. Whether the Government renders unstinted help or not is a matter which will have to be judged from events which are happening or are still to happen.

I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish this letter of contradition in your next issue.—Your etc.

K. M. MUNSHI.

CONGRESS & INDIAN STATE

PUNDIT MOTILAL'S PROMISE

MYSORE, Aug. 10.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swaraji Party, was on a visit to the Capital as the guest of the Dewan, Mr. Mirza M. Ismail and after visiting places of interest in and about the city, including Krishnarajasagara and Seringapatam, left the same night for Bangalore.

In an interview, Pandit Motilal said he was glad to see the encouragement Government was giving to khadi. Although the Mysoreans were under a benevolent rule it did not mean that they had no difficulties and he asked them to take more interest in the affairs connected with India as a whole.

With regard to the problem of Indian States, he promised to use his influence to see that the Congress interested itself in shaping the future of these Fuedatories.

He asked the Mysoreans to remember that they were first Indians and Mysoreans next. He appealed to them to join British Indians as far as possible in their struggle for freedom.—Free Press.

EMBARGO ON SILVER EXPORT

LIFTED BY NANKING GOVT

LONDON. Aug. 10.

Shanghai.—An embargo on the export of silver to outports has been lifted by the Nanking Government. —Reuter.

AMERICAN LINERS IN SOUTHAMPTON

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Rugby.—Three hugh liners, the Cunarder Aquitania, the White Star Olympic and the United States Leviathen arrived from New York within the space of three hours, at Southampon yesterday. For the first time in the history of North Atlantic shipping three vessels of such dimensions had reached port on the same day. Within 36 hours during the week-end twelve liners with a total tonnage of 308,317 were handled in Southampton Dock. —B. O. W.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONFERENCE

LONDON. Aug. 10.

Lausanne.—Accorsing to the inrications obtainable at the Ecclesiastical Conference on Faith and Order meeting here, the strongest appeal for unity hitherto has come from the Missions in China, Japan and Indio where the National Christian Churches are against European and American denominationalism.—Reuter's Special.

EDUCATION IN TURKEY

The wonderful progress which Turkey is achieving at present is mostly due to her educational system. The two characteristic features of this system are that it is perfectly national and it tries to modernise, Turkey. The study of Turkish language is compulsory, not only in Government schools, but even in the schools which are run by minorities like the Jews. The medium of instruction is Turkish. Another feature of this system is that it has been freed from all religious restrictions. After the abolition of 'Khilafat' the priests have lost their hold on the educational institutions, and it is now a purely state business. The following is the scheme of education in Turkey.

Primary Education takes five years and there is not much difference in the courses. They are just the same as in any other civilized country. Secondary education takes another six years and it is in this stage that boys are taught any one of the continental languages, viz., German, French or English. For higher education there is only one University in the whole of Turkey. This is the old University of Stamboul. In no way can it be called a first class university. Still it has rendered great services to the Turkish nation. There are several colleges affiliated to this university.

The University has got complete independence as to her administration and finances. The term of education differs in different colleges according to the subjects. Literature, Philosophy similar arts take only three years to complete their courses while medicine requires full six years.

The old system of religious education has now disappeared, still there is one college viz. "Tanheed College" which gives religious instruction. But the position of this institution resembles very much to those of religious institutions in other continental countries. Turkish authorities are of opinion that religious education is a matter which should be dealt with privately and it should find no place in schools.

Turkey has made remarkable progress in women's education. She may be lacking in general education. But if we will take into consideration only female education we will have to accept that she is leading in this respect. In the new educational system men and women enjoy the same rights. The courses for both the sexes are same. And in the primary stage the principle of co-education is adopted. It is only in big cities that separate schools for boys and girls exist. Even in the secondary stage. The same principle is adopted in many places. In university education too, girls are provided with the same facilities and excepting one there are girls to be found in every college. Turkish ladies seem to have been aptitude for law and medicine. This year seven girls qualified themselves for the Bar and sixty passed in the degree class. Those from the arts colleges go in for the teaching profession. Recently a few of the lady graduates have turned to journalism. There is no restriction on lady teachers in getting married. The women in Turkey have succeeded nobody in this field and they are found working side by side with men in most of the Government departments. ('Roznama-i Khilafat').

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, chief whip of the Congress Swarajya Party in the Central Legislature, left for Bangalore to confer with Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru on the present situation.

POONA LETTER.

NATIONALIST WINGS' COMPROMISE.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 8.

The Poona public is fully occupied with two chief mental occupations during the last week. The first is about the compromise effected between the two wings of the Nationalist Party in Maharashtra: and the other about the dire devastations caused in Gujerat by the floods. While the former occupation gives satisfaction to the politically-minded people, the latter creates a universal sensation of pity and charity.

THE COMPROMISE.

In effect the compromise above referred to, is calculated to heal up the differences between the so-called Change and No-Change parties in Maharashtra. In the Conference held on the Tilak Anniversary day attended by over two hundred representatives of Maharashtra, it was decided that the old Tilak Swarajya Sangha be revived, under its auspices joint work to be done with respect to the items on which there was perfect agreement between the two parties. Very conciliatory attitude was taken by leaders of both parties. The Tilak Party, as it may be called for the sake of clearness, surrendered in point of khadi which was adopted as the one item with respect to cloth, that should be concentrated upon by the Sangha. The Gandhi Party, as I call it to distinguish it from the first, gave up its opposition to Council-work and acceptance of office. Both parties have agreed to co-operate in getting amended the condition of khadi-wear in Congress as also the sections regarding non-acceptance of office and throwing out of the budget. In every respect both parties lost little and gained little and so the compromise resolutions were in the end unanimously passed by the whole Conference. Various items of joint work have been specified such as boycott of British goods, forest grievances, land acquisition and other complaints of the ryot, help to Seva Dals and such other institutions and others on which there were no two opinions.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

It is believed that the compromise will be carried out amicably in Maharashtra. There are, however, only two difficulties in the way. The first is that the Tilak Swarajya Sangha must accord its sanction to it. The second is that the Conference was attended by only the lieutenants, though active lieutenants, while the leaders among the No-changers did not make their appearance in the meetings. For example. Prof. S. M. Paranjpe and Mr. V. G. Joshi did not choose to attend though invited, while Messrs. S. D. Deo, V. M. Bhuskute, H. V. Tulpule were present. It cannot be said whether these leaders will abide by the compromise. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar as a leader of Maharashtra, though staying in Bombay, was invited to attend. But he too diplomatically left the Conference to take care of itself. So far as the Tilakites are concerned they have resolved to observe the compromise as soon as it comes into operation. If it is loyally respected by parties it will have great beneficial effect on the politics of Maharashtra and the political influence of Maharashtra in the national counsels.

GUJERAT FLOODS.

The second thought, as I said, agitating the mind of Poona public is about the floods. One touch of Nature is said to make the world kin. How much more should we be expected to be thrown together when Gujerath has been affected not by a "touch" of Nature but by a thundering ponderous stroke of Nature. For once Government and people have become one. The distinctions not only between the upper ten thousand, but among all people, have been wiped out. Government servants and patriots have begun to co-operate, traders and customers, Bankers and depositors, editors and compositors, owners and tenants, landlords and ryots—all these have been touched with the profound sense of pity and all are doing their bits in aid of the Gujarat Relief Fund. Within only fifteen hours a sum of Rs. 36,000 was announced at the public meeting on Saturday last held under the presidentship of His Excellency. The platform of the theatre was a symbol of the unanimity of feeling in that respect. For it held His Excellency, all the Executive Councillors and the Ministers, Nationalist Sedaers and Moderate leaders and so on. Though it is said that there is an amount of prejudice against Maharashtra in all parts of Gujarat, Maharashtra has decided to forget that feeling and though always poor, help Gujarat in her hour of extreme misfortune.

MR. KELKAR'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar leaves for Jamkhandi tonight, where he is to preside over the State Subjects' Conference for two days. He will return to Poona on Wednesday morning and leave for Simla on Thursday that is the 11th of August. He, it is said, has written a minute of dissent to the report of the Reseive Bank Committee on two or three points such as gold Mohur and relations of the Bank to private banks. Mr. M. R. Jakakar was here for two days during which he had a very crowded programme. He delivered a lecture to the Law students and paid visits to the Kesari-Mahratta office, the Maharashtra Vyayam Shala on Tilak Road Fergusson College, N. P. College and other institutions where he made short suitable speeches.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

INDIAN APPREHENSIONS REGARDING AGREEMENT.

(BY P. S. JOSHI.)

JOHANNESBURG, July 18.

The Rt. Hon. Sastri, our first 'Ambassador' from India, is the central topic of political circles now-a-days in the country. It is no exaggeration to say that his winsome demeanour, ideal simplicity and matchless oratory coupled with his diplomacy and knowledge of affairs have found for him many hearty friends and ardent admirers. Barring his views on the R. T. C. settlement about which I will deal later, he is a man worthy of this post and who can smoothen any contigency. He is received, by friend and foe alike, with greatest kindness and honour befitting his status and dignity. His speeches are a puzzle to the Anti-Asiatics who find not a syllable from there which they can use to counteract his influence and attempt to vilify him. In this way Mr. Sastri has certainly achieved a personal success.

It is reported that Mr. Sastri has obtained a house for residence at Arcadia, the finest part of Pretoria, the Capital of S. Africa, in the vicinity of General Hertzog's mansion. He has seen, in course of his stay in this country of three weeks, many prominent statesmen of the country and has been the guest of honour at several meetings which are usually attended by Indians and Europeans with equal enthusiasm.

Johannesburg won easily the pride of hearing perhaps the best of his speeches since his arrival. At the banquet in his honour here, his moderation reached its climax and his ardent praise for the British 'Might and Majesty' ran beyond expectation. To elucidiate the points, the following excerpts from his speech are quoted below:—

"I represent the Government of India and I am here to advance the interests of my countrymen. More it may not be given me to do but I shall be especially unfortunate if I advance the good of my countrymen in any way to the disadvantage of other sections of the communality of South Africa.

"Fellow-citizens of the British Empire! No one can afford lightly to speak of other communities as though they do nothing to contribute to the Might and Majesty, and, indbed, the vast beneficence, of this commonwealth of nations. We all alike have our little mite to bring to the common task."

INDIA AS A MARKET.

It was through the common intrests of India and South Africa that the Agreement has come. Moreover it was not through the efforts of the British Section of the country or Sastri's co-designate Imperialist Smuts but all credit, if at all it was due, was due to General Hertzog and Dr. Malan who are not imperialists but are freedom-loving. The greatest factor which induced the South African Government was the big market of India for its products such as gold, diamonds, coal and fruits. In course of another speech here he said:—

"He had often felt that the people of India had never done their duty fully by their countrymen abroad. He was sorry that India as a nation had never dealt in a generous way with her own immigrants.'

But we would be led to ask him whose fault was this? Surely it could not be said of the Indian National Congress which has always fought the battles of Indians abroad. The Government of India is the guilty party in this case.

It is now becoming clear day by day that the Union Government will do their level best to clear out by means of repatriation and otherwise as many Indians as possible from this country as Mr. Sastri is out to co-operate with the Union Government. In course of his interview at Durban the other day he said:—

"For my part, I can give this guarantee that no efforts will be wanting on our side to see the agreement is in full operation as far as it rests with us. It is not only my personal desire, but the strict injunction of the Government of India."

HOW THE AGREEMENT WORKS.

While our 'Ambassador' is preaching thus the gospel of co-operation, the Union Government has legalised the Immigration and Indian Relief (Further Provision) Bill from the 5th of the current month. It should be noted that the Bill seems to have been adopted by the Senate without any discussion whatsoever and assented to by the Governor-General. Before the very nose of Mr. Sastri at the Johannesburg banquet, Mr. Leslie Blackwell, M.L.A., declared that the Indians must not use the compromise as a stepping stone to demands which neither section of Parliament could grant. Further he advised us not to build on hopes which cannot be realised in this genertation. The Union Government desires to see 5,000 Indians gone from South Africa every year. And who will go? None but the children of this soil, the progeny of the indentured Indians who turned Natal from a barren land to a Garden Colony and who have their birth-right to ask for support from the Union Government and not from the Government of India. Have we not betrayed the interests of this poorer section of Indians in the Union by granting co-operation to the South African Government? Is there any guarantee that their lot will be improved in the motherland?

Further in the very presence of Mr. Sastri in this country, the Interior Department is all along busy in forging plans to reduce the Indian population. It is reported from an authoritative source that the Government has issued a notice not to take any children in the country without their mothers if they did not sail for South Africa on 20th July. It is true that the Bill enjoins the Indians to bring children with their mothers after the passage of the Bill. But what about the Indians in favour of whose sons the D. I. 91 forms have been issued already before the Bill was legalised? No body claims that they should have their children without their mothers, but why on earth should the poorer Indians be oppressed everytime? This move on the part of the Government is obviously unjust and aimed at stopping the children of poor helpless Indians whose voice is neither heard by India nor by South Africa. We eagerly await the steps which Shriman Sastriji proposes to take in their behalf.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

GRIEVANCES AND HARDSHIPS OF THE EMPLOYEES.

(BY S. NATESAN.)

Many articles by Mr. Jhabvala on the grievances and hardships of the permanent and temporary staff Dock, Duty Paid Warehouse, Hamallage, Engineering Land and Bunder Workshop etc. of the Bombay Port Trust were discussed in your esteemed paper. Their chief grievances are (1) Removal of Efficiency Bar Test Examination. The Efficiency Bar Test Examination is imposed on clerks only, at Rs. 80—110 and 150. They have restricted the clerks to go up or to get their maximum while if the above test is applied to the highly paid employers such as Deputy Managers, Assistant Manager, etc. In short those who are drawing ample salary the Port Trust will reap a good saving. (2) Want of casual leave of 14 days in a year which is sanctioned by the Trustees, privilege and sick leave for the temporary employees. Though the temporary employees are in service more than 5 to 10 years they are not made permanent thus debarring them from the rights of a permanent hand. I have never seen an employer or a highly paid employee is put on such a long time in temporary service. They are made permanent after a month or two at the most. (3) Dismissals of the low paid staff without proper enquiry for a slight or oversight mistake which is human to all and that which occurs in abundance with the employers. (4) Want of separate scale of wages for the Night Work irrespective of permanent and temporary i.e., double the day wages as it is harmful to the health. (5) Retrenchment reduction etc., falls with these poorly paid employees while they can do well by retreneching one employer instead of 50 to 60 employees in order to fill the employers' pockets. (6) Aoli-tion of 2 grades of assistants in the Duty Paid Warehouse as both the assistants have got the same responsibilities but difference in salaries to an extent of Rs. 50 to 60.

Whenever an employer is posted on a higher jobs, he gets acting allowances higher pay tec., than why not the authorities of Port Trust comply with this meagre request of their servants?

Lately through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Jhabwala who is a sincere worker of the Labourites in Bombay or elsewhere and who has once said to me "Organization is the work of my life and uplifting the masses to a better life is a mission of my life". Union of all the members of the Port Trust Workers was formed under his leadership. He very often called them in assemblies and meetings in their offices or in public halls and dinned into their ears the vast power and advantages that they can reap from a Union and the lessons they impart to others who are suffering similar hardships and lastly the manifold benefits which a country receives. At the beginning the employers especially the Deputy Manager began harassment and the members pledged themselves that they would strengthen the Union.

Though the Union is recognised by the Chairman of the Port Trust which has not given any tangible benefits, the authorities of the Port Trust are always giving an evasive reply and unsatisfactory long delayed replies to all the representations. There are many letters for which they have not replied. I plead on behalf of my brother workers with all sympathy and disinterestedness that the authorities of the Port Trust may be pleased to investigate their grievances sympathetically and try to redress them by acceding to their legitimate demands.

SALE OF TODDY SHOP LICENSE.

FROM ONE THOUSAND TO ELEVEN!

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

To what amazing heights the Excise Department lifts up the prices of its Toddy and Liquor shops, may be understood from Government's action in demanding twelve times more of the original price for a Toddy shop at Fergusson Road.

The shop was worth Rs. 800 in the year 1924; Rs. 900 in 1925. Rs. 1,200 in 1926 and in 1927 the auction price went up to Rs. 11,000. Government has fixed the license to the bidder of such an exhorbitant amount.

Now it is amusing to note how Government insist a letting the bidder open the shop in an objectionable premises. The shop has been opened in the same place as the original but adjoining the shop where there used to be an Irani's restaurant at first. Now this shop is too close to the main entrance to the building so much so that the shop may be said to be adjoining the very staircase itself leading to principal residential quarters for the people upstairs and round about. The thin base wall which is only a foot in breadth disconnecting the location of the shop from the main entrance can hardly be said to be anything more than poor screen or partition. The place is worth careful inspection and will give us a very nice conception of how these little screens are overlooked though they ought to form a part of our considerations. The wall is even broken through now. And when the shop is opened there, there is a likelihood of residents of the chawl constantly being harassed. I am afraid there will be a perenial trouble and Government will be mainly guilty of having created a situation due to which these frequent brawls will arise. Again Toddy is more promotive of these brawls as it is a soft intoxicant and does not as much disable a drinker as liquor does. The latter intoxicant disables the drinker and so his loquacity or his brawli spirit is soon ed into a s a slumber.

The poor have many quarrels and suffer as a result of brawls being unsettled or unstopped by due interference of the authorities.. Who is going to settle these intermitent dispute if the shop is shifted to a place very close to the entrance to the building. The shop being anywhere is objectionable but if it is to be somewhere let it not be opened just in the very jaws of the building offering also indirect temptation to the inmates. The Purity Mission Society therefore has raised a protest against the said shop being shifted to the new place. The chawl is full of industrial workers and their lives as well as those of their families should not be further jeopardised than now.

It might be pleaded why protest was not raised when the shop was already there in the same chawl. But curious enough, in this case a very nice point has arisen of life being endangered and molestation being caused to harmless people as a result of the shifting being caused even by a yard for geographically the position is untenable looking to laws of morality.

Government connives at protest in public interest as the said shop has fetched a very far bag full of silver. It is for the Advisory Committee to step in and relieve the situation.

HOW THEY DO IT IN BENGAL

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

In order to give encouragement to physical training in schools, the Government of Bengal, it is understood, have sanctioned the appointment of a Director of Physical Training for high schools. His function will be to organise compulsory physical education and supervise trained physical instructors attached to the Government and aided schools for which trained graduate physical instructers are being recruited.

The Department of Education is also experimenting with the introduction of boys scouts games in primary schools. Attempts are being made to make a provision for suitable play grounds for which the Bengal Council has already sanctioned grants.—Free Press.

SWAMI SARADANANDA'S HEALH CAUSES ANXIETY

CALCUTTA, August 9.

The condition of Swamy Saradananda, Secretary of Ramkrishna Mission and Monastic order, who had a stroke of apoplexy on Sunday night last is still very grave. The "Uttodhan" office where he is at present is besieged with enquiries, from all quarters.—Free Press.

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THE RESERVE BANK BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

reserves are not going to either lead to or promote sound banking. This may best be seen from the recent case of the Bengal National Bank. It had cash reserves to satisfy the percentages in the Bill, but it was its other assets that were either non-liquid or rotten that really brought about the failure. Provisions like those proposed in the Bill will give a sort of Government stamp of sound management to such grossly mismanaged banks, and inveigle the unwary public into leaving their money with such Banks and this is what we ought to avoid.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS.

The next thing I would like to draw attention to here is the clause for allocation of the Profits. If it is to be a State Bank as decided by the Select Committee then all the profits would ultimately belong to the country, and we need not very much worry about the allocations except in so far as they may affect the Budgets for the immediate future. According to figures submitted to the Select Committee ("Statesman" July 27) the total nett interest now earned was 396 lacs, while he Government's share in the first year is reported as 218 lacs, and there was a reserve from last year's Budget of 100 lacs, so that the deficit in the first year of the Reserve Bank was calculated to be only 76 lacs. What the Select Committee overlooked was the fact that they had made the Bank a State Bank, i.e. the Government would be the owner, and 'hence there was no need either for capital or for big reserves'. What the Assembly should do is to follow the Australin precedent and insist on

1. all the profits of the Note Issue Department going to general revenues.
2. half the profits of the Banking Department also going to general revenues, and only the other half of this part of the profits to go to build up a Reserve Fund.

This will be ample for all purposes in view of the nature of the business which alone the Bank will be authorised to do.

AGREEMENT WITH IMPERIAL BANK.

The only other thing of any importance is the agreement with the Imperial Bank of India. To my mind the only right thing to do was to buy out the shareholders of this Bank, and convert it into the Reserve Bank of India, but Sir Basil Blackett has been telling us —following the Commission as in duty bound—that it is wrong for a Reserve Bank to do commercial banking, and this shibboleth has been echoed and re-echoed all over the country by men who know very little about such matters. It is perhaps useless to point out to such people that there is no such restriction on the Bank of England, or the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The reply will probably be that it is against the most approved modern ideal. I will therefore refer to the South African Reserve Bank, which was a creation of the same expert Sir Henry Strakosh, at whose instance the Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India as outlined in the Bill is to be imposed upon us, and our Bill as originally drafted bore a very close resemblance to it on almost every point except the obligation to maintain a reserve of Gold against demand liabilities, which was suppressed from our Bill, lest India should keep too much Gold! However, the material point here is that this South African Reserve Bank was organised according to the Gospel of these new Messiahs of Central Banking, and the Scheme has already broken down in South Africa in many important essentials. The Governor, meeting after meeting has been wailing about the impossibility of securing trade bills for discount, the necessity of investing most of its moneys outside South Africa, the necessity of opening out more branches etc.

His latest pronouncement at a shareholders meeting last month ought to be a further eye-opener. He there stated that

"a Central Bank in South Africa cannot confine its activities to those of a Bankers' Bank, but has to carry on a certain amount of direct commercial business".

"In his view, the only restriction that should be imposed upon Central Banks in countries such as the Union should be that they should never allow interest on deposits, they should never allow unsecured advances or over-drafts, and they should never make advances on real property." ("Financial News" 6th July 1927)

WASTEFUL EXPEDIENT.

My readers will see that this Governor of this first model Central Bank according to the Gospel revealed at Genoa makes 'every kind of commercial business' except unsecured advances and advances on real state a ligitimate business of the Reserve Bank, and yet we are boldly told by the Royal Commission and the Finance Member that it is wrong. Whom shall we believe? One who has actually run a Bank of the new model, or one who has run banks only on paper? The Governor of the South African Bank confines his remarks to countries such as the Union of South Africa, i.e. countries in a comparatively backward state of development, where the population is largely agricultural, and the cheque is but little used. The same remarks should therefore apply with much greater force to a country like India where joint-stock banking with its concomitant—the cheque—is practically unknown except in 10 per cent. of the towns. After this emphatic opinion of the Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, the Assembly should ask Sir Basil Blackett why he still insists that the future Reserve Bank should not do commercial Banking, and that therefore India must have two institutions—the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank—side by side. I am myself of opinion that it will not only be wasteful but that it will actually retard the development of indigenous banks in this country. From this point of view the Select Committee may be congratulated on having rejected the proposals for subsidies to the Imperial Bank for each new branch, though the other concessions still left to the Imperial are sure to prove a very severe handicap to indigenous banks.

(Concluded.)

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UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS OF GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

received. The method of investigation in the case of unemployment ought to be suitable to the nature of conditions prevailing. There ought to have been an Employment Bureau under Government prepared to supply some jobs at least in order to make the investigations correct and complete. Government did not choose to do so. I got 2,700 applications in a short time through my Bureau. I got 179 jobs for the unemployed and I am even to-day visited by no less than half a dozen unemployed either in office or at home or even in street. If some philanthropic men were still to give me a few jobs, I would still get ten times over the number of applications I have registered on my books.

But I trust the punishment of Government's defects will not be visited on the poor heads of starving thousands of the land and some central machinery will be devised owing to the pressure of public opinion.

LICENSES FOR WIRELESS.

Under the Indian Telegraph Act, the establishment, maintenance and working of "telegraphs" (which includes Wireless Telegraphy and Wireless Telephony) in British India is illegal, except in accordance with a license issued under that Act, and the Act, specifies heavy penalties for from any Head Post Office in British India without a license. There are several kinds of license: if it is desired only to receive broadcasting the correct form of license is the "Broadcast Receiver License" which can be obtained by any one from any Head Office in British India on the presentation of a completed application form (which is obtainable on request from any Head Post Office) and the licensing fee of Rs. 10/-. A Broadcast Receiver License is valid for eleven months after the month of issue, i.e. it expires in the next year on the last day of the month previous to the month of issue, and a fresh license is necessary to continue to establish, maintain or work wireless apparatus after that date. A separate license is required for each station or receiving set. Full particulars regarding Broadcast Receiver Licenses are given in the Postal Notice on this subject which is exhibited in all post offices. Licenses to use wireless for other purposes such as transmitting or experimental reception are issued only after investigation and applications should be made to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs (Wireless Branch) Simla.

The above licenses entitle the licensee to use a wireless set in the manner indicated. They do not entitle the licensee to import wireless apparatus into British India for which a separate "Import License" is necessary under the Sea Customs Act. Import licenses aret also issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs (Wireless Branch), Simla; the fee is Rs. 10/- per annum and the license is valid until the end of the year in which it is issued. As the application must be forwarded to Simla and some further formalities may be necessary, the application should be made in good time so that the Improt License will be available when the apparatus arrives in India. For the convenience of passengers to India who are bringing a single receiver with them arrangements have been made by which the Customs Offices at the principal ports viz., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon and Dhanuskhodi issue "Temporary Permits" in certain circumstances. A Temporary Permit will only cover one wireless receiver (or its component parts) accompanying a passenger as personal baggage. Application should be made on a form which can be obtained from the Customs Officer. It must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10/-, and provided the application is accepted by the Customs Officer, a formal Import License will be subsequently issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs without further action by the passenger. The Customs duty assessed by the Customs Officer is payable in addition to the Import License fee.

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The Editor's decision will be final. The name of prize winner of the day will be announced in the "Bombay Chronicle."

The competition is not open to any member of "The Chronicle' Staff.

The following are the conditions for the entry :—

(1) Only those who are subscribers of the "Bombay Chronicle" or those who not being regular subscribers send seven coupons, each of which will be published daily, along with the answer, can compete for the prizes.

(2) All answers must reach the office on the day announced in these columns.

(3) All answers must be written in clear hand-writing.

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